THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Vol. LXIV Historical Society ... POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONTARIO, CANADA—TUESDAY, MARCH 10th, 1925.

$1.50 per year in advance

Your Grocer Sells "SALADA" GREEN TEA

H872

Have you tried it? The tiny rich-flavored leaves and tips are sealed air-tight. Finer than any Japan or Gunpowder. Insist upon SALADA.

HARDWOOD - FLOORING!

Seaman-Kent Hardwood Flooring—Floors Re-surfaced and Finished.

ARTHUR A. SILLS, Coleman Street, BELLEVILLE

Use Satin Finish

HARDWOOD - FLOORING

and save the expense of scraping. It's finished before it is laid.

For estimates, etc., ask

PICTON WOODWORKING CO. 45-tf Picton.

Drs. Mullaley and Mullaley

CHIROPRACTORS

Electric and Light Therapy. Centre street (south of Hooper's Drug Store.)

Hours: 10 a.m.-8 p.m.

Consultation free. Phone 301.

NOTICE

Last week the Napanee Marble and Granite Works received a carload of forty-five ton of silver grey granite, which is of the best quality. Anyone considering erecting a monument in the spring or summer would do well to place their order now, as we intend to manufacture through the winter months.

WM. HOWITT.

DOXSEE & CO.

Millinery

You can save money by buying a Hat now, as we must sacrifice the balance of our winter stock.

PRICES NO OBJECT TO CLEAR

Chamoisette Gloves in Mode and Grey shades. Regular price, $1.50.

To Clear $1.00.

NECKWEAR

Peter Pan Collars, all the newest shades in plain, checked and plaid linen, including Windsor and String Ties to match.

CORSETS A SPECIALTY

The Leading Millinery House

Your Spring Suit

Made-to-Order

Your Favorite Fabric Individually Tailored

$22.50, $25, $30, $35

W. W. ADAMS

Men's and Boys' Wear

Newburgh, - Ont.

A "Want Adv." in the columns of The Express brings results.

Earn and Save

SAVING is just as important as earning, for earning is but of the present, while saving is assurance of future security and the foundation of prosperity.

The Dominion Bank protects the funds of its depositors by the prudent management of experienced officers.

THE DOMINION BANK

NAPANEE BRANCH

C. WAITE, Manager.

Surveying and Engineering

T. H. WIGGINS, O.L.S.

Ontario Land Surveyor. Municipal Engineering. Drainage Engineering. Subdivisions, Plans, Etc.

NAPANEE, ONT.

Phone 385. 15tf Box 139.

$5.00 REWARD.

To any person giving information leading to the recovery of small fox hound, lost south of Napanee, Feb. 14th. Stands about 16 or 17 inches high, black on back and sides, light tan on legs and under part of body, four white paws, white on throat and breast, grayish white around nose. Finder please notify F. W. BARRETT, Chief Constable, Napanee. 15-ap

MAID WANTED — Good wages for a capable maid. Apply MRS. G. W. GIBBARD. 15-b

MAID WANTED—At once for general housework. Apply to MRS. J. H. ALLISON, East St.

TO RENT — Desirable frame house, all conveniences, on Richard street. Apply A. S. KIMMERLY.

WANTED—At once, Alsike seed in quantities. Highest market price paid. Bring in a sample. GEO. E. WINTER, Dundas St.

FOR SALE—Lime kiln and stone quarries on Roblin's Hill. Apply to MRS. P. BERGEN, Napanee, Ont., R. R. No. 2, or phone 135, ring 24. 13-dp

FOR SALE—Baby grand roadster in first class condition. Apply to J. C. DOYLE, Camden East, Executor for the late Father McCarthy. 15-cp

FOR SALE—5 passenger Velie touring car, recently overhauled and in first class condition in every way. Apply MRS. G. P. CARR, or phone 305, Napanee. 15-bp

ALWAYS a number of farms and houses in town for sale. Owners may also list property for sale at low terms. No sale, no charge. T. B. GERMAN, Barrister, Napanee, Ont. 6-tf

FOR SALE—Desirable frame residence on John street, residence of the late Mrs. Bicknell. Furnace, water, electric light. Apply to J. W. HAMBLY, or FRED PARROTT, Belleville. 15-d

FOR SALE OR TO LET—100 acres of splendid soil adjoining the village of Bath. About 75 acres under cultivation, and the balance in pasture. Two good wells at the buildings, also a never failing spring in pasture. Good house and large barn. In-coming purchaser or tenant may have possession March 1st. Apply to RALPH E. SEXSMITH, Bath, Ont. 9-tf

SEED OATS AND SWEET CLOVER SEED FOR SALE—White blossom Sweet Clover, $6.50 per bushel. Banner Oats, grown from No. 1 registered seed, 80c. O.A.C. No. 72, winner in field crop competition, 75c., Improved Ligowa, 70c. per bus. All well cleaned and free from foul seed. W. G. SCHELL, Phone 153, ring 22, R. R. 2, Bath, Ont. 14-b

AUCTIONEER'S NOTICE.

If you want the best services and prices, get in touch with an experienced auctioneer. For terms apply to L. S. Weaver, Stirling, Phone 81 r 1-3, or L. F. Bogart, Carson Block, Napanee, Phone 372, House 240. 52-tf

Sugar Making Supplies.

Sap buckets and spoiles, tapping bits and syrup cans.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

NAPANEE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

REPORT FOR JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

Examinations in Arithmetic, Geography, Spelling, Reading and Writing.

Class A—40 per cent. of each subject, and 75 per cent. of total.

Class B—40 per cent. of each subject and 60 per cent. of total.

Class C.—Lower than 40 per cent. in a subject, or 60 per cent. in total.

Names in classes in order of merit.

Those marked * absent for one or more examinations.

SR. IV—A—L. Stalker, F. Sylver, V. Burnard.

B—P. Gehan, M. Daly, R. Stalker, G. Paul, J. Baker, R. Vanalstine and S. Fox equal; R. Howitt, J. Grange, E. Snider, M. Thompson, V. Benn and J. Kellar equal; W. VanDusen, and D. Conway equal; M. Sills, M. Kinkley, V. Chase, F. Thompson, J. Thomson.

C—W. Smith, W. Wagar, H. Nelson and C. Grass equal; E. Smith, *C. Sexsmith, J. Plumley, G. Hearns, S. File, C. Walker, E. Barrager, P. Denison, M. Grass, *C. Deshane, L. Boyes, *G. Cooke, *B. Hartman, *J. Perry.

JR. IV.—A—B. Gibbard, G. Scott.

B—M. Embury, T. Webb, D. Wilson, M. Exley, K. Gehan, H. Fretts, J. McIlwaine, A. Aylesworth, D. Anderson, P. Stevenson, M. Loucks, B. Lewis, D. Normile, A. Smith.

C—H. Robinson, *M. Bedore, Wm. Garrison, G. MacGregor, B. Templeton, E. Mullaley, *H. Webster, P. Ford, R. Wilson, M. Smith, E. Edgar, N. Hartman, J. Graham, *M. Roger, *A. Frink, *T. Davy, M. Sculthorpe, I. McGee, H. Walker, C. Middleton, *J. Moffat, D. Embury, *M. Mowers, *W. Benn, *B. Barnes.

SR. III—A—F. Fellows, A. Pybus, C. Plumley, J. Graham and M. Walters equal; J. Baird, M. Stinson, G. Clarke and M. Reddick equal; E. Joy.

B—B. Davy, L. Fretts, B. Miller, M. Evans, Ethel Fox, N. Johnston, E. Milligan, M. Richardson, J. McDonald, H. Savage, L. Walters, M. Galbraith, June Thompson, B. Thompson, D. Coakwell and H. Harrigan equal; *H. Lucas, Jetta Thompson, *L. Kinkley.

C—Z. Kellar, P. Detlor and H. Loucks equal; B. Mills, Eyvel Loucks, Edward Loucks, J. Holder, E. Watson, Eileen Fox, O. Barrager, and *M. Irvine equal; A. Baker, M. Denison, A. Thompson, *G. Barnes, *K. Tendall.

SR. III—A—G. Harrigan, C. Harrington.

B—H. Ford, V. Gonu.

C—J. Perry, C. McTaggart, L. VanLuven, W. Fair and A. Hayes equal; P. Wells, R. Babcock.

JR. III—B—J. Irvine, I. Garrison, J. Hawley, E. Jennings, W. Howitt and M. Roney equal; B. Valkman.

C—C. Huffman, B. Milsap and F. Sager equal; G. Brown, J. Anderson, E. Babcock, D. Archer, H. Butcher, R. Fair and W. Martin equal; K. Babcock, R. LeMaistre, A. Thompson, A. VanLuven, E. James.

JR. III B.—A—L. Fraser and H. McGraw equal; E. Thompson, M. McMillan and A. Walters equal; M. Powell, J. LeMaistre.

B—M. Clarke, L. McCullough, J. Huston and A. Myers equal; M. Graham and J. Archer equal; G. Howitt, H. Evans and G. Seymour equal; B. Webb, M. Turner, N. Ker, H. Moore, E. Drake, D. Embury, H. Connell, K. Savage, F. Fox, E. Deschene, G. Chambers, M. Young.

C—H. Barrett, B. J. McIlwaine, A. Lewis, E. Taylor, M. Seymour, G. Gilmour, A. Young, M. Thompson, O. Tendall, V. Vincent, B. Fair, C. Cassidy.

SECOND CLASS—A—A. Benn, E. Reddick, F. Conway, J. Roney, A. Holder, I. Curry, R. Wheeler, M. Sculthorp, R. Vanalstine.

B—E. Richardson, M. Drake, D. VanDusen, D. Loyst, J. Cook, *J. Garrett, B. Denison, E. Reid, L. Cowle, G. Leary and H. Hillier equal; H. Benn, L. Wilson, H. Hearns, I. Markle.

C—S. Thompson, L. Markle, *C. Hearns, A. Wayte, M. Plumley.

JR. II—A—G. Detlor.

B—G. Walters, R. Stalker, A. O'Connell, D. McGee.

C—*E. Wheeler, B. Warner, L. Thompson, *M. Metcalf, *G. James.

SR. I—A—Dorothy Trumpour, Irene Thompson, Kenneth La Pointe, George Wilson, Erma Pearson, Francis Coakwell, Betty McMillan.

B—Hubert Bedore, Jack Turner, George Vankoughnet, Iris Seymour, George White, Kitchener Fraser, Russell Brown, Patrick Mullaley.

C—Jimmy Young, Bruce Rhyndress, Gussie Boyes, *Kenneth Murphy, *Mary Ross, *Betty Holder, Ivan Barrager.

JR. I—B—Florence Conway, Leonard Losee, Mildred Cooks, Betty Webster, Willie Kellar.

C—Isabelle Jackson, Floy McLaughlin, Ray Kellar, George Curry, *Dannie Wheeler, George Griffin, Alan Cornwall, *Percy Graham, *Roy Martin.

First Book—A—Harold Reddick, Donald Laughland, Bobby Templeton, Doris Knapp, Gerald Reddick.

B—Grant Miller, Glenn White, Malcolm VanLuven and Lois Taylor equal.

C—Irene Murphy, Lillo Ballard, Betty VanAlstine, Billy Babcock.

SR. PR.—B—Isabel McGee, Robert Paul, Albert Watson, Grace Markle, Harry Derby, Cuifford Barrett, Bobby Evans, Leona Manser, Harry Benn, Doris McGuin, Starr O'Connell.

C—Maurice Thompson, Mary McIlwaine, P. J. LaPointe, Vivian Cronin, Georgie Plumley, Douglas Woods.

JR. PR.—A—John O'Connor, Ruth Edgar, Dorothy Cowling.

B—Bertha Grange, Norman Root, Godfrey Paul, Keith Sprung, Anna Wilson, Elizabeth Jackson, Robert Garrison, Jimmy Tompkins.

C—Dorland Barrager, Douglas Rendell, Kenneth Moore, Louise Ford, Billy Baker.

JR. PR., Book I—A—R. VanAlstine.

B—E. Storey.

C—J. Fair, A. York, B. Babcock, B. Wells.

INT. PR.—A—E. Wells, B. Cowling.

C—Margaret Fretts, Moira Fretts, D. Leary, E. Thompson, N. Wheeler, F. Kellar, O. Kellar.

JR. PR. A—A—D. McDonald, A. Parish, H. Fretts.

B—J. VanAlstine, G. Ward, D. McMillan, D. Tendall, A. Maker.

C—F. Mullaley, C. Wayte, T. Ker, D. Turner, J. Clarke, N. Miles.

JR. PR. B—A—L. Walker, H. Pyke, N. Thompson, E. Warner, A. Currie.

B—L. Huffman, G. Currie, J. Young, A. Fox, R. Wheeler.

C—H. Leary, B. Wells, E. Miles, H. Kellar, N. Kellar.

EAST WARD.

Second Class—A—M. Robinson, L. VanLuven, B. Boyle, J. Cooke and A. Deschene equal.

B—R. Todd, C. Fellows, H. Norris, M. Snider, D. Graham, M. Kinkley, E. Cooke.

C—D. Wood, G. Kinkley, C. Daly, E. Conger.

First Class—A—M. O'Neill, E. McGregor, P. Todd, G. Stevenson, M. Dafoe, F. Lucas.

B—H. Deschane, Lillie Lasher, J. Stinson, V. Allen.

C—E. LeMaistre, B. McGee, Lyle Lasher, I. Stevenson, M. Pearson, B. Storms, *E. Storms, *L. Taylor, *F. Babcock, *N. Waitson.

JR. I—A—Harriet Madden, E. Young, Helen Henderson.

B—Douglas Milsap, Garrett Joy, Jean Conger, Mildred Whitmarsh, Elizabeth Madden.

C—Frank Barrett, Lorne Gonu, Bob Archer, Harold Bradshaw.

SR. PR.—A—Evelyn Kinkley, Jean Vine.

B—Dorothy Dafoe, Margaret Conger, Dorothy Stinson, James Soby, Alan Soby, Bert Lasher.

C—Francis Waitson.

JR. PR.—A—Homer Vine, J. Huyck, Icie Winters, Harold Babcock, Maxine Irvine.

B—Miles Vine, Madeline Babcock, Leona Whitmarsh, James McGee, Billy Waitson.

C—Fred Pearson.

TENDERS WANTED.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned for all the buttermilk from the local plant for the season. Tenders should be made per 100 lbs. Tenders to be received until March 20th. Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Information may be obtained from local branch.

BELLEVILLE CREAMERIES, Limited. 15-a

Belleville Nurseries!

—for—

—Hardy Shade and Ornamental Trees.
—Flowering Shrubs.
—Hedge Plants, Evergreens.
—Hardy Perennials in variety.
—Select varieties of Roses a specialty.

W. C. REID,
179 Dundas St.
BELLEVILLE, ONT. 15tf

NOTICE OF MEETING

THE COUNTY COUNCIL

of Lennox and Addington, at call of the Warden, will meet at the Council Chamber, in the Court House, NAPANEE, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 17th, 1925

at 2 p. m.

All accounts must be in the hands of the undersigned not later than Wednesday, Mar. 18th, in order that they may be considered.

W. G. WILSON, County Clerk.

Dated March 2nd, 1925.

STORMS' CORNERS.

The Volunteer Workers' Class of the Fourth Line Sunday School hid a social evening at the home of Roy Reid on the evening of February 27th. The evening was spent in games and contests after which a dainty lunch was served.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Denyes and Mr. and Mrs. Baines were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Byron Jackson to an oyster supper on Wednesday evening last.

Miss Ruth Cairns, Odessa, spent last week-end at H. Denyes'.

Miss Marjorie Storms spent a few days recently at the home of Miss Hazel Reid.

Miss Orma Haig spent last week-end at her home in Gananoque.

Several from here attended the play, "The Little Clodhopper," presented by the Community Club of Odessa in the town hall these on Tuesday evening last.

Mr. Clarence Menor is enjoying some fine concerts over th radio which he installed recently.

Mrs. Menor spent the week-end at her son's home here.

Th death occurred in Toronto of Miss Beatrice M. Sneider, a niece of Mrs. Herbrt Shillington, on Wednesday, February 27th. The funeral took place from the latter's home on Saturday, Rev. Mr. Merrick officiating.

Ernest Parrott spent last week on Amherst Island.

Stoves!

A number of second-hand ranges for sale cheap.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

THE ONTARIO BETTER LIVE STOCK TRAIN

A special train of thirteen cars; 7 cars of Live Stock, and 6 cars for demonstration and lecture work, is touring Eastern and Northern Ontario, from March 19th to May 11th, 1925. For stopping points see special advertisements.

The Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway are supplying the Train, and with the T. & N. O. Railway are operating the train free of charge to the Ontario and Dominion Departments of Agriculture, which are supplying the Staff and equipment.

The primary purpose of the Train is educational. The Railways and Departments of Agriculture realize the importance of "Good Live Stock" in its relation to the general proserity of agriculture, and with the co-operation of all parties concerned, this Train is made possible. The Live Stock will consist of Horses, Beef Cattle, Dairy Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry. Special exhibits of Wool, Bacon, Seeds, Feeds and Fertilizers, have also been arranged.

Two very high class horses, one a heavy draught gelding loaned by the Cooksville Shale brick Company, and the other an express type gelding loaned by the City Dairy Company, Toronto, will be used for demonstration work. The Dairy Cattle exhibit containing both cows and bulls in Eastern Ontario, will be particularly attractive, containing such noted animals as "Sir Francey Mercena Burke" that famous holstein bull owned by D. A. McPhee, Vanleek Hill. This bull, it will be remembered won the Junior Championship at the Great National Dairy Show, Syracuse, in 1923. F. M. Rutherford, Bonar Law, is loaning for Eastern Ontario, the noted Ayrshire Show bull, "Robin Hood of Springbank," formerly owned by J. L. Stansell, M.P. A very high class Jersey bull that A. T. Little, London, is counting on as a show prospect has also been secured. In addition one car is given exclusively to each of the following: Beef Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry and Dairy Products.

A competent staff of Demonstrators and Lecturers has been arranged so that everyone may enjoy a profitable visit to the Train.

MR. FERGUSON'S PLEDGES

WHAT THE ONTARIO METHODIST ORGAN HAS TO SAY.

Christian Guardian.

We try always to be fair as we can be to the one with whom we cannot agree, and find the effort, if a little taxing at times, ever rewarding and worth while. Just now, however, we are in a real quandry. The premier of this province, Mr. Ferguson, promised, very definitely and explicitly and on several occasions, that he would strengthen the weaknesses of the Ontario Temperance Act, and by all means in his power enforce it rigidly. That was only a few weeks ago. And the great majority of us believed that he meant what he said.

But now we are asked to believe that in promising the introduction of the wide-open sale of 4½ per cent. beer throughout the province he is not in any sense going back on his promises. In fact, Mr. Fergsuson's friends insist that it is very unkind and unfair for us to even hint that he is.

Now we do not like to be called unkind and unfair, and we like even less to deserve to be so called. But up to date, try as we will, we can make nothing else out of it than that Mr. Ferguson has not only gone back upon his promises, but that that going back represents one of the most barefaced and unpardonable pieces of political apostasy that the history of Canada has yet revealed.

Now, we do not like to feel that way about it, and we would not if we could prevent it. But what can we do? When a man says he will do one thing, says it over and over again with renewed emphasis, and then does the very opposite, there only seems to be one way of judging of his action.

If Mr. Ferguson and his friends had announced that they had had a genuine change of heart in the few weeks since the vote was taken some of us might have been able to believe them. If they had said that they had found the task of enforcing the O.T.A. very difficult and that they were looking for ways to make it easier, we would have had sympathy for them at any rate. If they had made the line of their defence the argument that the free selling of a milder intoxicant was one way of combating a greater evil, we at least could have met them in intelligent argument and discussion. But when their plea is that in doing the opposite of the thing they promised to do they are still consistent and truth loving they make it quite impossible for the ordinarily intelligent man to meet them on any ground whatever. There may be ground for a difference of opinion in regard to the question of the strength of beer, but surely there cannot be muhc room for a difference of opinion in regard to Mr. Ferguson's pledges.

New Paint Shop.

Mr. Frank Markle has rented the Symington evaporator building at the foot of West street, and is fixing it up for a paint shop, for cars, motor boats, furniture, etc. Tops and trimmings of all kinds. Work guaranteed. 5-tf

SEARCH FAILS TO LOCATE SYLVESTER CONNERS

WHO DISAPPEARED FROM WILTON IN NOVEMBER

After searching the countryside for the past three months, police officials and relatives have been unable to get any trace of Sylvester Conners, who disappeared from the home of his nephew, Charles Conners, Wilton, on the afternoon of November 25th.

On the afternoon of November 25th last, Sylvester Conners, who was carrying an axle, was seen going toward the back of his nephew's farm, and since that time he has not been seen or heard of. When he left the home he had a warm inside coat, but no overcoat. He was wearing a winter cap with ear lappers. It is stated that the man could not write, but he was able to read fairly well.

The day he left was not very cold, as Mr. Charles Conners was plowing in the fields. Mr. Conners stated that when his uncle did not arrive home about tea time, he went out in search of him, but they could not get any trace whatever, and up until the present time he has not the slightest idea where he went.

During the four years that the missing man lived with his nephew he had been in the habit of wandering away. Before going to reside at Wilton he lived at Bath, and when he would wander away he would generally strike off in the direction of his former home. Mr. Conners says he made enquiries of many people along the roads which he was in the habit of taking, but they did not notice him around at the time that he left. About three years ago, when his uncle wandered from his home, he found him in the marsh, and he would have perished had he not been located when he was. The marsh has been searched, but there is no trace of the missing man.

It is thought he may have wandered into the woods, and when the snow disappears that his body will be found.

DESERONTO.

Mrs. Perry Parks, of Slash Road, and Buster Whitton, who were both operated on recently for appendicitis at the Hotel Dieu, Kingston, returned home during last week, wel lon the way to recovery.

Mr. Matthew Shatraw, of Port Hope, is spending a few days with relatives in Deseronto.

The building formerly occupied by Mr. I. Allum as an undertaking parlor, and by Mr. W. Meagher as a butcher shop, has been sold to Mr. J. Fraser, who will demolish same.

Mr. Perry, the new managing director of the Deseronto Creamery Co., announces that the factory is now ready to begin operation and requests delivery of cream.

Mr. W. Adams, of Newburgh, announces that he will be at the Arlington every Saturday for an indefinite period.

The sad death of Miss Luella Provins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Provins, Main street, came as a distince and painful shock to the people of the town. The deceased young lady, who was formerly telephone operator at the local branch of the Bell Co., had been training as a nurse and while nursing some typhoid patients at Welland hospital, she had contracted the same disease. About a week before her death, which took place on Feb. 28th, her parents had been advised of serious condition in which she was, and Mrs. Provins at once went to Welland and remained there until Luella died. The body was brought to Deseronto on Monday night and amidst great evidence of sorrow she was placed in the vault at Napanee to await burial in the spring. The deceased was about 20 years of age.

A team belonging to Mr. Howell, of Gretna, took fright on Saturday morning while unloading logs at the Deseronto sawmill and bolted. Mr. Earl Howell, who was working on the logs was thrown to the ground and his hand was injured by a log which fell on it. The horses rushed oved the C.N.R. and collided with a large electric light pole, one of the horses being badly injured. Dr. McCartney, of Napanee, was called and after placing the horse in the Arlington Hotel barn, made an examination. The hind quarters of the horse were paralyzed, but Dr. McCartney found that the spine was not broken, although the spinal cord must have been severed. Later in the day it was found necessary to destroy the animal, as the veterinary could not give any hope for its recovery.

WESTPLAIN.

The weather at present is very unfavorable.

A number of people gathered at the home of Mr. Jas. L. Richmond on Tuesday evening and spent a very enjoyable evening in games and dancing.

Miss Annie Martin spent the week-end with Mrs. Wm. Martin.

Mrs. Adam Wayte is on the sick list. Her many friends wish her a speedy recovery.

The Movement churchs in Roblin are well attended.

Mr. C. Hartin has purchased the store in Roblin formerly owned by Mr. J. M. Hughes.

Messrs. Wm. Hartin and C. Hartin made a business trip to Napanee on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Young, Mr. Percy Pringle and Miss Minnie York spent Sunday in Tamworth.

Owing to the teacher being ill the school was closed for a few days.

COUNTY ROADS AND TELEPHONE POLES

The Ontario Railway and Municipal Boards, Chairman D. W. McIntyre, K.C., presiding, held sittings at the Court House, Napanee, on Friday, 6th inst., to try the applications of the Camden Independent Telephone Co., Limited, against the County of Lennox and Addington, pursuant to Section 7, of "The obstruction on Highways Removal Act." W. S. Herrington, K.C., for the Telephone Co., W. G. Wilson for the County.

The object of this application was, if possible, to put the cost of removal of Telephone poles on Newburgh Road upon the County.

Mr. Herrington put in as witnesses Thos. I. Winter and E. H. Nugent. Mr. Wilson called no witnesses in reply simply filed as exhibits, certified copy of County Road By-Law passed in 1905, under Highway Improvement Act and Order-in-Council of 1907, approving of By-Law. Mr. Wilson based his argument on the legal standing of the County in the premises and argued that the County had exclusive jurisdiction over this road and that the Telephone Co. were practically trespassers and were not rightfully on the road. After Mr. Herrington had made his argument in reply the Chairman decided in favor of the stand taken by the County saying that however much the Company might be entitled to sympathy he would have to decide that in law the contention of the County was correct and that the Company was not rightfully on this highway.

Warden Mr. J. L. Smith and Chairman County Roads and Bridges Committee, Mr. G. H. Young and Chairman County Finance Committee, Mr. Ross Peters, and County Road Superintendent, Mr. T. V. Anderson, attended the hearing and expressed themselves as well pleased with the result, as it would now be clear to the County Council what County rights were in respect of the poles all over 75 miles of County Roads in this County. It would be well now for all Rural Telephone Companies to see that their poles are so placed so as not to interfere with the construction and maintenance of County Roads or with the drainage thereof. As to the poles of the Bell Telephone Co. the Dominion Statutes apply and fully safeguard the interests of Municipalities.

RICHMOND MINUTES

Selby, March 2nd, 1925.

Council met in the town hall, Selby. The members were all present, the Reeve presiding.

The minutes of last meeting were read and, on motion, adopted.

Moved by M. Dupre, seconded by E. A. McQuaig, that the following snow accounts be paid: S. Busby $7.20; R. D. Martin $5.50; E. C. Lasher $2.80; Patrick Jordan $18.10; Frank McFarlane $19.70; W. R. Woodcock $8.40; John Benn $16.90; John Benn, overseer, $9.00; Wm. Graham $17.20. Total $104.80.

Moved by M. H. Sexsmith, seconded by M. Dupre, that Mr. Edward Milling be paid th esum of $19.25, bonus on 77 rods wire fence. Carried.

Moved by M. Dupre, seconded by M. H. Sexsmith, that R. W. Paul's bill of $3.50 for attending Nelson Hartin in December, 1924, be paid. Carried.

Moved by C. Hartin, seconded by M. H. Sexsmith, that Peter Hart's bill of $11.00 for repairs on snow-plow, be paid. Carried.

Moved by E. A. McQuaig, seconded by C. Hartin, that we purchase one Sawyer-Massey Grader No. 5, with scarifier bar complete, at $230.00. Carried.

Applications for Road Engineer and tenders for power to operate township machinery were received.

Moved by E. A. McQuaig, seconded by M. H. Sexsmith, that J. McFarland be Road Engineer at $3.00 per day (he to furnish no team) and a by-law be drafted accordingly. Carried.

Moved by M. Dupre, seconded by C. Hartin, that By-law No. 732, appointing J. McFarland, Road Engineer, receive its third reading, be signed, sealed and finally passed. Carried.

Moved by M. Dupre, seconded by M. H. Sexsmith, that Charles Rombough's at $8.50 per day to furnish power and all supplies for the same to operate road machinery, be accepted and a by-law be drafted accordingly. Carried.

Moved by E. A. McQuaig, seconded by C. Hartin, that by-law No. 733, re power, receive its third reading, be signed, sealed and finally passed. Carried.

On motion the following accounts were ordered paid:

S.D.G. Winter, 4 hrs. labor trimming brush from road side	80
Ira Anderson, work on town hall	75
H. A. Wood, reg. births, marriages and deaths	16 25
H. A. Wood, postage and excise stamps	10 29
Mrs. Doney, aid for Mar.	5 00
N. Hartin, aid for Mar.	5 00

Council adjourned to meet April 6th, 1925.

H. A. WOOD, Clerk.

Picture Framing.

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PEACE OR WAR

By J. RUSSELL FORSTER.

A despatch sent from Montreal by the Canadian Press states that "the members of the 'war committee' of the Montreal Ministerial Association resigned because they were not permitted to define their attitude on war without submitting that attitude to the parent body for approval. The committee had prepared a brochure embodying certain principles upon which its further policy would be based. This was submitted to the Association on Feb. 23rd and some of the declarations contained therein were considered to reflect on Great Britain's war policy."

Further it is stated, "after some debate the matter was left over for a subsequent meeting of the Association when it was announced that the resignation of the 'war committee' had been received."

While the subject of Peace or War has in a general way been permitted to rest undisturbed in the background of national affairs during the past few years, particularly since Lloyd George's bungle over the Turkish affair, it is interesting to the Canadian public, struggling under a burden of war-debt, and with business crippled by taxation undreamed of prior to 1914, to learn that the Ministerial Association of Montreal has had a "war committee" at work on a war policy for Canada.

This "war committee" did not succeed with its task, presumably owing to the absence of two essential elements, viz, super-loyalty and panic. With these two constituent elements present almost any public body will readily agree upon a war policy. In European countries these elements are constantly present owing to the intense racial antipathies that have for centuries been nurtured to the point of instantaneous emotional reaction. Take France for an example. Although more than six years have passed since Germany was disarmed, France has made and unmade governments many times within a few short months, according to the dexterity of her politicians in hood-winking the people and creating opinion favorable or otherwise toward international policies. Always while these changes were occurring a German secret army lurked in the shadows awaiting the signal for a year of revenge. As a matter of fact Germany, according to the report of experts who have been for many months investigating her alleged war preparations, is in a helpless state, and incapable of initiating an offensive campaign.

The draft of the war policy proposed by the "war committee" of the Montreal Ministerial Association "contained some declarations that were considered to reflect upon Great Britain's war policy." This is a remarkable statement and brings us to the consideration of a question that few people outside of this privileged committee, and possibly our federal government, know very much about. What is Great Britain's war policy?

Canada's representatives at the League of Nations tell us that there are now no war policies, but that some forty nations constituting the League of Nations are committed to peace policies. In this connection it is interesting to note that only last week the United States Congress passed a resolution in favor of "early adherence" by the United States "to the World Court." This is a distinct advancement on the part of that country which, a few years ago, repudiated the idea of the League of Nations so strongly advocated by the late President Wilson.

PROBLEMS OF PEACE.

Canadians are not discussing the eventuality of war today. The representative newspapers are wrestling over the problems of business and finance and the politicians are endeavoring to restore industry and trade, carry on the business of the country and collect the taxes necessary to meet the debt created by the last war. Most of the countries in Europe are similiarly engaged. Our financiers are every day issuin gwarnings to our municipal, provincial and federal governments against incurring new expenditures in order to reduce the strain upon our financial resources. The decrease in government revenues is sufficient evidence of the gravity of the situation. The receipts from the income tax alone have fallen about $20,000,000 below the maximum reached since this form of taxation was adopted.

The only redeeming features of a bad situation created by the war are found in the progress made by the King government during the past three years, notably the improvement in trade. By strict economy the Government has been able to bring order out of the chaos created by the Borden and Meighen governments and restore confidence, the first step needful to secure stability. Business, depressed to the vanishing point by conditions following the close of the war, began to revive and as trade improved the dollar returned to par. Today Canada's foreign trade shows a favourable balance of $145,497,959 as compared with last year. Our imports for the twelve months ending January 31st last, amounted to $799,982,015, a decrease of $102,530,715, while our exports were $1,063,829,743, an increase of $43,969,244. Incidentally the government has a fight on its hands with the North America Atlantic combine which for the past ten years has been fleecing manufacturers, farmers, producers and exporters of millions of dollars by exorbitant freight charges on goods consigned to British and European ports. If supported by Parliament there is no reason why the government may not succeed in breaking the hold of the combine and securing a measure of freedom for Canadian trade. Considering the immense transportation system built up by the people of this country it is a scandal that the steamship companies should have been permitted to obtain a strangle-hold on our export business.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

Canada has no war department and she has no war policy, notwithstanding the militancy of the Montreal Ministerial Association. There is a department of National Defence and Canadian troops can only be ordered into service under the authority of the Militia Act and by Act of Parliament. When Parliament declares Canada at war sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. Canadian soldiers will doubtless give as good an account of themselves in another war as they did in the last one, but nobody is today disposed to whip public opinion into a war-frenzy against imaginary foes because the Montreal Ministerial Association is reported to be wrestling with the problem of a "war policy" for Canada. It might just as well adjourn sine die. If the question of peace or war became a public issue, there would doubtless be found the same strong Imperial sentiment that carried Canada into the war in 1914, but Canadian statesmen who appreciate their responsibilities will be inclined to guard the country against precipitate action.

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The Swing In Religious Ceremonies.

One often finds in the near vicinity of a Hindu temple, says a writer in an Indian paper, two high stone pillars, sometimes thirty feet high, with a stone cross piece, from which hang iron chains. These swings often play an important part in the various festivals of the year, especially for the young people.

The very act of swinging on this sacred structure is pleasing to the deity of the temple, and when it is possible to combine both pleasure and worship, then it is not unnatural this form of exercise should be greatly appreciated. In certain seasons, especially the harvest season, the swing is in great demand, and religious ceremonies are performed by the priests of the temple. On the top bar of the swing it is not unusual to find a number of earthenware chattels, which are the home of the sacred pigeons connected with the temple.

These swings are often built in the middle of the street, and they not infrequently constitute a real obstacle to traffic. But the authorities would certainly have great difficulty in persuading the temple people to agree to the removal of them.

Filling the Autocrat.

Why should wives complain when husbands read the morning paper at the breakfast table since reading maketh a full man?—Little Rock Gazette.

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Rheumatism
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Thousands of Canadians have found that T.R.C.'s give quickest and surest relief from Pain. T.R.C.'s act directly on the poisons that cause the pain. They contain no dangerous or habit forming drugs. Your druggist recommends them. Send 10c. for generous trial. Templetons, Toronto.

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For sale at Wallace's Drug Store.

BEST SOURCES OF GOOD SEED GRAIN

(Experimental Farms Note).

This note is submitted for the benefit of those who are unable to obtain satisfactory seed grain in their own neighborhood and so must look elsewhere for their supply.

One is indeed fortunate who can secure his seed requirements locally since locally grown seed, taken from productive fields, is likely to be well adapted to the district. The introducing of seed from outside is associated with certain risks and farmers contemplating making such purchases would be well advised to consult non interested officials, such as the Secretary of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, Ottawa, or those connected with our Experimental Farms or Agricultural Colleges.

Speaking generally, good seed may be secured from or through two main sources, viz :

1. Reputable seed growers who are members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

2. Or direct from reputable seed dealers.

Since our leading seed dealers as well as our larger growers of seed operate in close touch with the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, the Secretary of this Association whose office is at 114 Victoria St., Ottawa, is the one official best able to advise re the reliability of a given lot of seed.

BUY GRADED SEED.

Since it is now illegal in Canada for any one to offer for sale seed of any kind which is not accompanied by certificates of grade, buyers should see to it that such certificate is on hand. This regulation does not apply to farmers selling direct from their own premises to other farmers, a fact which may easily result in the delivery of seed which should not be sown. Wherever practicable, therefore, buyers should insist on knowing the grade to which the seed they are buying belongs and they should be thoroughly acquainted with the definition of each grade. To this end, a copy of the Seeds Act, 1923, should be available for ready reference. Copies of this Act may be had, free of charge, by writing to the Dominion Seed Commissioner, 117 Vittoria St., Ottawa, Ont.

The superior producing ability of good quality seed of a variety which is well adapted to thrive on soil peculiar to a given field is recognized fully by hundreds of our best farmers. Unfortunately this all-important truth has not yet penetrated the minds of all who attempt to grow crops, a fact which is accountable in no small degree for the relatively low yield which many of our farmers continue to reap each year.

A Camera Pioneer.

The Royal Photographic Society has erected a tablet to the memory of Henry Fox Talbot, "the father of modern photography."

Before this tablet came as a reminder, it is to be feared that few knights of the camera had ever heard of Henry Fox Talbot, though his experiments in photography are not yet a century old.

In 1835 Fox Talbot, a Cambridge mathematician of distinction, made a simple box camera, with which he took views of his house on sensitized paper. Then, after the invention of the daguerreotype, he patented his calotype process. This was in 1841.

He bruised a solution of silver nitrate over selected paper, which was then dried at the fire and dipped into a solution of potassium iodide. "Gallo-nitrate of silver" was next brushed over the paper; then it was exposed in the camera, and developed. Wax was now applied, and the result was a "negative"—first called by this name by Fox Talbot.

How many amateur photographers of to-day would be willing to go to all this trouble before they could even start to take pictures?

Escape Ducking—Get Kiss.

Buckingham is noted for its jolly harvest customs. The lord of the harvest, leader of the reapers, would always be provided, by a merry election, with a "lady," who shared his honors and duties. A favorite harvest joke in the Vale of Aylesbury was to lay an ambuscade for the "hock-cart," as the last load was brought home in triumphant procession, and then to drench, with buckets of water, the lord and his lady and all his retinue. In Devon the first laborer to run from the fields to the farmhouse with news of a harvest-home would expect to meet a dairymaid at the door, armed with a pail of water. Her part was to souse him well, but if he gained the kitchen still dry it was his priviiege to kiss the said maid and all other wenches available.

Wallace at Westminster.

A memorial to Sir William Wallace has been hung on the wall of Westminster Hall, London, England.

Over six centuries have passed since Wallace, with a laurel crown on his head, was placed on a scaffold at the south end of the historic hall and charged with sedition, homicides, depredations, fires and felonies, but he is still the national hero of Scotland.

In England, of course, his name does not arouse so much enthusiasm, but the present memorial implies a recognition of his greatness which, though belated, will be none the less welcome north of the Tweed. But one wonders what Edward I. would have thought of it.

ON PARLIAMENT HILL

BY A MEMBER OF THE PARLIAMENTARY PRESS GALLERY.

Ottawa, February 28th, 1925—A large and representative delegation from the Maritime Provinces which presented its claims for a large share of the country's prosperity; and illuminating debates on revision of House rules and the two-party system of parliamentary government, the Rocky Mountain scale of freight rates and divorce, three diverse questions, were the features of the past week in the Canadian Parliament. Of particular interest was the discussion of the two-party system in Federal politics, for it gave Hon. Geo. P. Graham, Minister of Railways and Canals, to Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen and to two or three members of the Progressive group an opportunity ot state clearly the attitude of the various groups to the present political system.

By more than one speaker in this discussion, which occurred on Monday it was intimated that there was a tendency on the part of the Progressives on main issues to lean toward the Liberals. This afforded an opening for Mr. Graham who made good use of it in showing how natural, how almost inevitable such a course was. "The suggestion has been made," said Mr. Graham, "that the Progressive party has favoured this Government. Well, really, I do not see how they could help it, and I am in earnest in that. The Progressive measures of this Government, though called Liberal, are still Progressive, a great many of them, and although on occasions the Liberal Government and its supporters could not see their way to go all the distance with the Progressives, sometimes perhaps only a short distance, at all events the Government went further than hon. gentlemen opposite, and consequently if the Progressives voted at all they would have to support those who came nearer to their ideals. I do not see how a Progressive could go home and ask Progressive electors for their support if he had done anything else."

THE ALL-CANADA VIEWPOINT.

"I agree with the leader of the Opposition," continued Mr. Graham, "to a large extent that all over Canada, even among members of the two former parties, there is a disposition to form ourselves into geographical units. Deputations come to the Government every day from different parts of Canada with sectional views. I am not using the word in any derogatory sense, but we seem to have got away from the idea of the old Fathers of Confederation that we are to make a great Canada of this country, by if you will, a policy of compromises, so far as that is necessary, between the different parts of this country. I think we are making a mistake; I do not say it is the Progressive party that is doing it, but day by day ministers of the crown are approached from the angle of only one part of Canada."

At the outset of Mr. Graham's speech there was an interesting colloquy between him, Mr. Meighen, Mr. Forke and Mr. Caldwell, another Progressive. "Perhaps I am in favor of the two old parties," said Mr. Graham, "or of two parties at all events, not the 'old' ones, because I think they are as young as those that are called younger; but I am in favour of two parties as the best system of Government. But that is for the people to say, not for me."

Mr. Forke, Progressive Leader—O course, you mean your own party to be one of them.

Mr. Graham—I was just going to make an explanation. So far as the interests of the country are concerned, the group system would not make much difference so long as the Liberal party had a majority over the other two.

T. W. Caldwell, a Progressive member—That is probably one reason why you feel better about it than the leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Graham—I am closer to it.

Mr. Meighen—Just the same, exactly.

THE MARITIME PROVINCE DELEGATION.

An interesting event of the week was the visit to the capital on Thursday of three hundred men from the Maratime Provinces who presented their views to a full representation of the Federal Cabinet in the morning and to a large number of members of the House of Commons in the evening before the night sitting of the House. To both these bodies the Maritime people told their troubles. They want the restriction of the British Preference entirely to goods entered at Canadian ports; they want a full equipment of Canadian ports and the adoption of every means to greater encouragement of the movement through Canadian ports, both East and West, of Canadian goods. They even went to the extent of intimating that there was a feeling in their provinces in favour of secession which could only be assuaged by prompt solution of the Maritime problems. Their representations gave the Prime Minister an opportunity of making clear the fact that the Federal Government has for some time been giving serious thought to the problems of the Maritime Provinces, as well as those of other sections of the country, and that the principal features of this session's legislative program are especially designed to meet those Maritime and, at the same time, national needs.

ALL BRITISH IMPORTS VIA CANADIAN PORTS.

At the outsent he reminded the delegation that their chief request regarding the British Preference and better equipment of Canadian ports had been referred to in the Speech from the Throne and the phraseology of the resolution submitted by the delegation regarding the latter ques- was identical with a paragraph in the Throne Speech. The Prime Minister pointed out that two years ago Mr. Fielding made provision for encouraging more importation of goods through Canadian ports by granting a discount of 1 per cent. on British Preferred goods entered at Canadian ports. That had had the desired effect, and since its operation it had attracted almost 100 per cent. of the goods to Canadian ports, so that there would be no advantage in extending it by restricting the application of the British Preference entirely to Canadian ports.

The King Government is resolutely opposed to restrictive measures for more than one reason. One of these reasons is that in this particular case if specific restriction were established it would probably annoy United States interests and possibly provoke the United States authorities to institute retaliatory measures, and no one in Canada would consciously court a campaign of retaliation which usually proves injurious to both parties to it. Premier King explained that all this was forseen two years ago and the step Mr. Fielding took was designed to meet the wishes of the Maritime people without giving offense to any outside interest. That object has been most successfully attained.

THE FIGHT FOR LOWER OCEAN RATES.

As to the encouragement of a larger movement of exports through Canadian ports, Premier King made it clear in his reply to the delegation that so long as there was a discrimination of 4 cents a bushel on wheat in favour of New York and against Canada Atlantic ports and a similar discrimination on other Canadian products there was no hope of getting more goods to go out through Canadian ports. That was the reason the Government proposed this session to introduce a measure for the purpose of controlling and reducing ocean freight rates and removing the discrimination against Canadian ports. It was only an experiment. "We do not anticipate," said the Prime Minister, "that in a day or a month or a year the situation will be materially altered, but we are persuaded that the time has come for the one and only attempt to control this ocean freight situation. If it can be demonstrated that a Government, by control of these rates can obtain a fairer rate for the carriage of Canadian goods to Europe and also obtain wider markets for Canadian products then a vast new field will have been opened up for this country's endeavor."

SECESSION TAIK—NONSENSE.

Premier King had some sharp things to say, too, about the hints of secession that had been spoken by delegates from the Maritime Provinces. "Isn't it time," he said, "that this nonsense of talking about secession was stopped. No Canadian who is really a Canadian can for one moment think of such a thing, and any other citizen of this country who talks such nonsense cannot have any appreciation of the true feeling of the overwhelming majority of Canadians."

On the debate regarding the removal of the Rocky Mountain scale of freight rates, asked for by Donald Kennedy (West Edmonton) it was made apparent by those who spoke, and prominent members of all parties had something to say, that the freight rate question is the biggest problem in Canada to-day and that every province and every community is vitally affected. Hon. George P. Graham, Minister of Railways and Canals, declared that this whole question must be dealt with in a national and not in a sectional manner, and that some wide Dominion policy would be devised by the Government this session, the aim of which would be to effect as far as possible an equalization of rates for the whole country, eliminating to a large extent the present discrimination in rates as between different sections of the country.

The Amazon.

The Amazon is the greatest river in the world, being estimated at over 4,000 miles in length. The area of the basin is 2,700,000 square miles, two-fifths of South America. Its most remote sources are found in the inter-Andean plateau, but a short distance from the Pacific, and after a course of about 4,000 miles, through the interior of Peru and across Brazil, it enters the Atlantic Ocean on the equator. The head stream is the Alta Maranon in Peru, which issues from Lauricache Lake at an altitude of 11,980 feet. Numerous affluents form a great network of streams, practically traversing the entire continent and debauching into the Atlantic at the rate of 2,452,000 cubic feet per second. Alta Maranon becomes navigable for small craft below Mansinicha, 250 miles from the Pacific and 2,700 miles from the Atlantic. Ocean-going steamers penetrate to Irquitos, 1,935 miles from the mouth. The breadth at the mouth is 200 miles and from three to four miles or more at 1,000 miles from the ocean. There are numerous marshy islands at the mouth, the largest, Morajo, being 2,000 square miles. The total length of the waterways in the system is 30,000 miles.

Guarnerius Fiddles Are Costly.

An attempt was made recently to steal a very valuable Guarnerius violin from the home of its English owner, Miss Elsie Southgate. One of the valuable specimens known to fiddle fanciers as a "Joseph," or a "Del Jesu," this particular Guarnerius was given to Miss Southgate by the Shah in token of his admiration for her playing. Similarly, Paganini's favorite Guarnerius was given—a rich gift—by a French merchant prince; and on the great fiddler's death it passed, by his will, to the Municipal Museum of his native Genoa, where it still lies. For this instrument Lyon and Healy, of Chicago, offered $50,000.

They Don't Want to Go Home.

Germans who left their native land to settle abroad have risen from 3,230 in 1919 to 115,400 last year. The South American countries now receive most of them.

Hard and soft cut wood for sale. 'Phone 53.
ROBT. LIGHT. 44tf

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

BY CHARLES G. TRUMBULL, Editor of The Sunday School Times.

OUR LORD'S RESURRECTION.

Sunday, March 15.—John 20 : 1-18.

Golden Text—The Lord is risen indeed (Luke 24 : 34.)

Two of the people who were among the earliest to know of Christ's resurrection and see the risen Lord were Mary Magdalene and Simon Peter. "The first day of the week cometh Mary Magdalene early..........unto the sepulchre." This Mary had been demon possessed; the Lord had cast seven devils out of her (Mark 16 : 9; Luke 8 : 2). She knew the Lord's power if any one did, and her eager, loving devotion to the Lord is shown here. Those whose lives have been miraculously changed by Christ want to keep close to Him.

But Mary found only an open sepulchre; she "seeth the stone taken away from the sepulchre." She did not know that Christ was risen from the dead, and in her distress she ran to tell Peter and John that the Lord's body had been removed from the tomb, "and we know not where they have laid Him." One of the most convincing evidences of the trustworthiness of the resurrection record is the reluctance and unwillingness of Christ's disciples and devoted friends to believe in His resurrection. Yet it was such a demonstrated miracle that even their unbelief was broken down.

A strange thing followed Mary's report, and something that has been overlooked by many Christian people. We read that Peter and "that other disciple" (John), went on the full run to the sepulchre, and first one, then the other, saw something in the sepulchre that amazed and convinced them. The condition of the grave clothes of our Lord, as seen by these two disciples, is minutely described in the inspired record.

John first looked in, and "saw the linen clothes lying." Peter then stepped within the tomb and saw the same, "and the napkin that was about His head, not lying with the linen clothes, but wrapped together in a place by itself." Then John stepped within, "and he saw and believed," even as Peter had seen and believed.

But what did they see and why did they believe? Many have thoughtlessly supposed that they saw the grave clothes folded and laid down in an orderly way, and the head-napkin neatly folded in a place by itself; and the lesson has been drawn from this of the importance of tidiness.

A generation or two ago, however, an English minister expressed the view—widely accepted since then—that the convincing resurrection-evidence of the grave clothes was, not that they were folded together as human hands might arrange them after being unwrapped from the body of the Lord, but they lay in the tomb precisely as they had been when wound around His body, but now in the form of a collapsed chrysalis, as it were; and the head-napkin, by itself, in the same condition. In other words, just as Christ's resurrection body passed through closed doors into a room, and was not obstructed by material barriers, so we may well believe that His body, in the instant of resurrection, passed through the linen clothes in a supernatural way, and the condition of those clothes was made but convincing evidence of the resurrection. It was this that Peter and John "saw and believed."

Even after this Mary Magdalene did not know that Christ had been raised from the dead. As she stood without, weeping, and as she looked into the sepulchre, she still thought of her Saviour as dead—perhaps her eyes were too blinded by tears to see the resurrection evidence. Even the two angels in white that she was permitted to see did not have the privilege of telling her of the resurrection. Christ kept that for Himself. He appeared to her, and talked to her, but only when He spoke her name, "Mary," did she recognize Him. Some one has said that she probably recognized the same loved intonation of His voice that she had heard many times, before His death, as He called her name; and that this is evidence that, in the life to come, we shall recognize the very voices of our loved ones.

The great meaning of the resurrection is that He actually overcame death in every detail. Only His bodily resurrection could accomplish this. If Christ had simply continued to live in the spirit, without His body being raised from the dead, and if the future life of those who believe in Christ were merely continued spiritaul existences, while their bodies remained forever in the clutch of death, then for all eternity Satan woul have proved his superiority over Christ. For it is Satan who has the power of death (Heb. 2 : 14). Christ came to destroy the works of the devil (1 John 3 : 8). And Christ is able to save to the uttermost (Heb. 7 : 25).

The supremely vital place of the bodily resurrection in the plan of salvation is insisted upon by Paul in the great resurrection chapter of I Corinthians 15. There it is shown that if there were no resurrection of the dead, and if Christ were not raised, there would be no salvation for men.

The glorious answer is : "But now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that slept."

Three Great Rivers.

The river system of the St. Lawrence (including Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, Lake Erie and Lake Ontario) is one of the greatest in the world. From the source of the St. Louis, which runs into Lake Superior, to Cape Gaspe, where the St. Lawrence empties its waters into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the river system has a length of 2,100 miles. The Amazon (South America) has a total length of about 4,000 from its sources in the Andes to the Atlantic Ocean. It runs almost from the Pacific to the Atlantic. The Mississippi (United States) forms with the Missouri the longest river system in the world, and has a total length of 4,221 miles from the source of the Missouri in the Rocky Mountains to the mouth of the Mississippi in the Gulf of Mexico.

Number of British M.P.'s.

There are 615 members in the British Parliament—492 from England, 36 from Wales, 74 from Scotland, and 13 from Northern Ireland.

"American Disease."

Foreign experts are beginning to speak of malnutrition as the "American disease." There are said to be four million children of school age suffering from it.

Tree 3,000 Years Old.

A Juniper tree 3,000 years old has been found in Northern Utah. It is 42 feet high, and measures 7 feet 6 inches in diameter near the ground.

All Presbyterians.

Out of 270 passengers from Stornoway to Canada on one liner recently all were Presbyterians, and 175 bore names commencing with Mac.

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Yukon Won Balto Trophy

Struck with the fine qualities of determination, courage and endurance displayed by the veteran Balto, who battled his way in record time at the head of twelve other dogs driven by Gunner Kesson against most adverse conditions into Nome, Alaska, with dyptheria anti-toxin, Mrs. Frank Clarke of Sheepshead Bay, N.Y., offered an antique silver plate as a trophy to be awarded to the best husky in the winning team in the Eastern International Dog Sled Derby. The trophy was awarded to Yukon, the leading dog in the Manitoba team driven to victory at Quebec by St. Goddard under the Franquelin Paper Company colors and will be held in perpetuity by its owner. Mrs. Clarke intends to offer a similar trophy each year.

HOW SMOKING BEGAN.

Institute of Medical Botany, England, Gives Brief History.

A little publication entitled "Herbs for Health and Healing" published by the Institute of Medical Botany, Brighton, Eng., remarks that:—

"It seems strange that the words for worship are in all primitive tongues connected with a perfumed cloud and of an acceptable offering it was said: 'And the God smelt the sweet smell of His sacrifice and was pleased.'

"The desire to foreknow the future and to prognosticate the outcome of events made men even in their primitive stages to consult the oracles of the Gods. Soon Temple-sleep became an institution. To render the enquiries duly susceptive and amendable to suggestion resort was had to Auras (or draughts) and to fumas (or inhalations) or to both combinedly. These auras or altar-wines and these fumas were drugged with narcotics. Among the noble rich who were the chief enquirers after oracular answers, the habit of fumas smoking soon was established.

"This habit once formed soon came to be modified by the discard of the narcotic for the more healthful fumas made of incense-bearing leaves. All ancient literature Acadean, Hittitic, and Pshalloan agree in the fact that the most highly esteemed of these fumas smokes were compound of the three pujah woods, of Rafir Root and Gum Obia. Fumas-smoking was current in the times of Arphrexar, the great ancestor of Abraham, throughout the lands of Sumar, Persia, Afghanistan, the Rivered-plains of the Indus-Ganges and Thibet.

"We know that Zeroastu laid an interdict upon Fumas smoking and that this interdict still prevents the strict Bybbarites and Parsees from smoking. On the other hand we know that King Asoka encouraged the habit and the name given throughout the East to the Sacred leaf being Bvickra was a shortened form of the vernacular name of this monarch, i.e., Bvickra-Mardit-Tyah. As the common-people found out the advantages of Fumus-smoking various counterfeits of these health giving Fumas came into existence. The disciples of Mohamed who conquered these lands soon acquired the smoking habit, and the Saracenic invasion of Europe soon spread it throughout all the countries of the Holy Roman Empire.

"In the year 1559 the Spanish monk, Dom Pedro de Texeira, brought from Tabaca in St. Domingo a packet of leaves which from their place of origin were called Tobacco leaves. As at this time Nicot was the French Ambassador at Lisbon he was able to procure some of these leaves and send them to Paris as a contribution to the herbal mixture then smoked. Soon this new leaf usurped the first place in popular favor as a luxury-smoke gradually displacing and ejecting from the field all the other herbal ingredients."

FIGHTS WAY TO BRIDE

MANGATI LOVER MEETS WITH MUCH TROUBLE.

Bride Undergoes Three Months' Fattening Process — Groom Carries Bride Home, Pick-aback—Is Badly Beaten by Male Relatives — Digs Way Into House.

Nowhere in the world does the path of the true lover bristle with more trouble than in the country of the Mangati, a tribe in Tanyanyika Territory.

There the lovelorn swain must literally fight his way to the side of his beloved. His troubles start, as one might expect, when he first falls in love.

To start off with he must kill a lion, and send its head to father.

However, when our lover has killed his lion, he calls on his nearest pal, and deputes him his "mulongi," or best man. The mulongi takes the lion's head, as proof of his friend's manhood, and, with a goat as a present for her father, goes off to interview the parents of the dusky damsel. News of the lion fight will already have reached the parents, and they will have heard of the youth's "intentions" from their daughter.

If the girl likes the youth, her parents invariably consent to the match, and offer the mulongi a stool to sit upon when he calls. But if no stool is offered him, mulongi goes away, for he knows that the match is "off." If he is favorably received he breaks at once into a long and wholly untruthful account of his friend's wealth and suitability as a son-in-law and husband. As for beads, bracelets, and shell embroidered skins which his friend has laid by for his wife to be, they weigh so much that mulongi must be excused for bringing with him only two bead bracelets and a copper wire ring for mamma.

Finally the price is decided upon, mulongi goes off to break the good news to his friend, and the dowry is paid. If the bride is a young girl, some time must elapse before the wedding can take place. She must first become a "dena." A partition is built in her mother's house close in a corner of the hut like a chicken-pen. Into this enclosure the girl goes, and remains, to be fattened with all the food the family can spare for three months, without once coming out!

While she is there, she may not speak a word with any one, she must not wash in water, but must bathe daily in oil; she may not cut her hair, and she must spend all her time embroidering with beadwork a wonderful garment as pliable as silk, made out of an entire ox-hide.

On the morning after the first moon at the end of three months the "dena" comes out of her prison.

Behold! the slim girl who was betrothed has become so fat that she can scarcely walk! From chin to ankles she is clothed in a beaded skin of exquisite design, her own "handiwork," her hair covers her face, and hangs in thick strands to her waist. Alas, for her departed beauty, she sways, bulges, or ripples like an unsteady brown balloon.

To-day is an anxious one for her sweetheart, for the dena must run until she comes to the river several miles away, and, if any man can catch her before she gets there, he can claim her as his wife!

But her sweetheart catches her, carries her back to her house, and the final preparations for the wedding are then made. A short and peculiar ceremony is gone through with the aid of the local medicine-man, who acts as priest, and after much feasting on beef and maize, and the consumption of many huge pots of utulu, a light grain-beer, the time comes for the bridegroom to take home his bride.

He literally takes the burden of a wife upon his shoulders! He must carry her pick-aback from her fatherr's hut to his own. There he deposits her, and turning round to the relations and friends who have followed, faces another spell of trouble.

Armed with clubs and sticks, the male relations of the bride set lustily upon the unfortunate bridegroom, and beat him until he flies for his life! Poor wretch! It is the Mangati custom that the menfolk of the bride's family guard the hut in which she sleeps until the bridegroom can creep into it, unobserved, through a hole which he must scratch in the mud wall! If he is seen, woe betide him, for the whole lot set upon him, and belabor him might and main.

Many a bridegroom has got over this pleasant little custom by "doping" the beer at the wedding feast! His friendly enemies soon fall asleep, and by the time morning comes he may creep, bruised and battered, into the hut to greet the fair maid whom he has won at such great risks.

OUTSTANDING SPECIALS
FOR THE WEEK-END

FACTORY COTTON

Unbleached or Factory Cotton of fine weave, free from dressing, 36 in. wide. Will bleach perfectly white. Per yd.. **15c.**

BATH TOWELS

Large English Striped Towels, extra thick and absorbent; large size, 20 x 40. Special per pair.......... **98c.**

ALL LINEN TOWELLING

Heavy quality and guaranteed pure linen. Special 4 yds.......... **98c.**

BLEACHED SHEETING

Fully bleached and heavy quality, strongly woven, 72 in. wide. Special per yd **55c.**

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Univeral Mop, triangular shape, with handle, 95c. value.......... **69c.**
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Corn Brooms; selected corn, 4-string, medium weight.......... **45c.**
Wash Boards, large, metal face, with strong frame.......... **55c.**

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McIntosh Bros. special Laundry Soap, 16 1-lb. bars.......... **$1.00**
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TABLE DAMASK

At a big saving, fully bleached, strong serviceable quality, 54 in. wide. Extra special per yard.......... **59c.**

LINEN TABLECLOTHS

An extra special offering of pure Irish Linen Damask Tablecloths. Regular $10.00 value. Size 77 x 88. Special.......... **$6.50**

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In Ecru shade, with colored insertion and lace ends. Very special each.......... **50c.**

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Fine quality, guaranteed, in fashionable shades, 32 in. wide. Specially priced at per yard.......... **50c.**

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In Checks, small and large plaids, width 32 in. Special per yd.......... **29c.**

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The smart Venus make, good weight in all fashionable shades and all sizes. Per pair.......... **$1.75**

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Made in a drop stitch effect, heavy quality, all leading shades, at per pair.......... **79c.**

TOILET PAPER Special this week, 13 large rolls **.50**

McINTOSH BROS.

FLETCHER'S CASTORIA Regular 40c. size **.29**

SCOTLAND'S STONE.

Strange Legends Cluster Round the Stone of Destiny.

The proposal made by a Scottish M.P. recently that the Stone of Destiny should be removed from its present resting-place beneath the seat of the Coronation Chair, in Westminster Abbey, to Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh, recalls a number of quaint old legends, says Answers.

According to the oldest of these, it was this stone which was Jacob's pillow at Bethel. Afterwards it was in the possession of the Pharaohs of Egypt. Then it came to Ireland, where it was on the Hill of Tara in the year 700 B.C.

Ultimately the stone was presented by a legate of the pope to Kenneth McAlpin, as a reward for having converted Scotland to Christianity, and was brought by Kenneth to Scone, where it remained for about 500 years before it was brought to England by Edward I. as a sort of security for Scottish good behaviour.

Another legend regarding the origin of the stone states that it was in the possession of the Scots before their conversion to Christianity. The god Odin, according to this version, threw the stone at the head of another deity who had annoyed him. Odin seems to have been a bad marksman, because the stone fell, not upon the offending divinity, but among the Scots, who held it in reverence ever afterwards.

One interesting point about the origin of the stone thus diversely accounted for is that it was examined some time ago by the late Lord Bryce and an expert mineralogist. They found that the stone, which is of red sandstone, did not at all correspond with specimens of sandstone procured from Scone.

While the Stone of Destiny was at Scone the Kings of Scotland were crowned on it, and an old Latin prophecy, the origin of which is as mysterious as that of the stone itself, became current. This prophecy, translated, reads:

"Unless the fates are faithless found
And visions merely dream,
Where'er this stone be on the ground the Scots shall reign supreme."

It was this traditionel couplet which gave to the stone its name of the Stone of Destiny. And the prophecy appeared to be fulfilled when James VI. of Scotland became James I. of Great Britain and Ireland.

This might have been thought compensation enough for the loss of the stone, but it has always been a grievance in the Northern kingdom. At one time, so strong was this feeling, a number of young Scotsmen, mostly students, formed a plan to steal the stone from Westminster and smuggle it back to Scotland. The plan, however, came to nothing.

The present agitation may, of course, have no more practical result. Indeed, according to a cynic, Scotland's real grievance is not that the stone is in Westminster—there are now more Scots in London than in Edinburgh—but that anyone who wants to see it must first pay sixpence.

Some Salesman.

A Hebrew firm engaged a traveller, who after a week or two's efforts was sacked. "Vat I want is a salesman, and you're no good," said Isaacs, the boss. "Well, I've done my best. What do you call a salesman?" "Vot do I call a salesman? Vy a man who can sell fur coats in h—."

The first iron bridge across the Thames was built in 1816.

Oddities of the Finny World.

When strolling among the rocks by the British sea coast, you may often see a quaint, bullet-headed fish, basking in the sunshine well up above water level. It breathes quite naturally in the outer air and without apparent discomfort. This is the blenny, called by fisherfolk the "umbrella fish." To get a good view of it you need to be extremely cautious, as the fish will dive at the slightest suspicion of danger. Another little-known British fish is the pipe-fish, the fastest swimmer in the sea; while the sunfish, looking like a huge bodyless head, is to be seen along the Cornish coast. The suckfish, supposed by the ancients to be capable of holding up a ship by its power of suction, is also caught by British fishermen; another oddity being the nass-fish, which angles for its meals with the aid of a fin that attracts small fry. But perhaps the most curious specimen is the red gurnard, which emits a sound strongly reminiscent of the first vocal efforts of a young cockerel.

Faces Worth Fortunes.

There was a time when "laughing" faces were actually manufactured to meet the demand of those who wished to be amused. Up to the end of the reign of James II., human "sculpture" work was carried out by roving tribes of gypsies called Comprachios, who were of Spanish origin. They bought and even kidnapped children, and practiced a science or art of human disfiguration.

Children thus treated grew up with an immovable and fantastic grin. They were an attraction at all successful travelling booths and entertainments until the custom was repressed by William III.

Recently a wealthy and eccentric man in New York, anxious to impart something of the rural atmosphere into his town residence, engaged a man to crow like a farmyard cock outside his bedroom every morning. Yet this is only a revival of an old English Court custom. During several reigns there was a Royal Cock Crower. The man had at childhood undergone an operation of the pharynx. His post was that of watchman, and he ranged the palace during the night and early morning hours, giving out the cry of the farmyard and thus supplying the time.

The last functionary of this kind was a man named William Sampson, who during the reign of Charles II. was paid an annual salary of £10.

Rob Roy.

Rob Roy, whose true name was MacGregor Campbell, was born in 1665 in Scotland. In early life he was a grazier, but entering upon large speculations in cattle-breeding, had ill-luck and finally absconded with money borrowed from the Duke of Argyle, and proceeded to wage a predatory warfare against all who favored the complete union of Scotland and England, which took place in 1707. Rob Roy took part in the uprising of 1715 in behalf of the Pretender, James Stuart. He was attainted of treason but never captured, and he lived for twenty years after the uprising.

The Reason.

The Girl: "Why do they always call ships 'she'? I suppose it's because they glide along so gracefully?"

The Brute: "Oh, no; it's because their rigging costs so much, and they go in for sales."

Two Hundred Cheeses.

A British official reports that there is over two hundred different varieties of cheese.

Of these, thirty-three varieties are made in the British Isles, where, it is pointed out, different districts have strikingly marked preferences in the matter of texture and color of cheeses. Thus Lancashire folk are specially fond of "Manchester White" cheese, while Norfolk people prefer a brick red variety. Derby, Gloucester, Leicester, and York each produce what may be termed regional cheeses and foreign competitors color their cheeses for these markets accordingly.

The well-known Roquefort cheese is made of sheep's milk, while Gruyere is made from the milk of goats. One of the queerest kinds is Schapziegor, a Swiss green cheese which is so strong in flavor that only a fragment is eaten at a time.

150,000 Miles of Film.

It was not until 1889 that George Eastman succeeded in making the celluloid photographic film practicable, thus paving the way for present-day amateur photography and motion pictures. The making of photographic film has expanded by leaps and bounds, until to-day the leading film-manufacturing plant produces 65,000,000 feet of motion-picture film a month, or, roughly, 150,000 miles a year. Into the manufacture of this and other film goes nearly 5,000,000 pounds of cotton per year, and into the sensitizing over three tons of pure silver every week.

A Great Teacher

Advertising conducts a public school. Its pupils are all the readers of the home paper—in short, the whole buying community.

Advertising teaches that loyalty to the home merchant brings real returns in better service and better values. It's a lesson that requires the repetition afforded by the weekly arrival in the home of THE NAPANEE EXPRESS.

You can teach the public to rely on your Advertisements as safe guides to economy and satisfaction in shopping. Moreover, people appreciate being asked for their patronage. To them

"An Advertisement is an Invitation."

CROOKS AND CRANKS.

Purser Describes Peculiar Passengers on Liners.

However many times a man may cross the Atlantic as a passenger, he sees comparatively little of life on a floating hotel. Unknown to him, not a few of his fellows in the saloon may be almost penniless. I remember one passenger, an American dentist, who left with a certain company, as a pledge for his passage money, his entire professional outfit, including many sets of artificial teeth. The security was not redeemed.

Another American got a passage on the security of a U. S. Government bond for $1,000. Shortly before sailing he requested that the bond should be sent to New York, so that he could redeem it a day or two after arriving there.

When the ship reached Sandy Hook, the passenger, who had run up a heavy bill, demanded his bond, which, of course, the purser refused to give him till he had paid. He said he would not pay anything, and at once entered an action for its recovery, with the result that the company was not only ordered to give it up, but to pay all costs. Under American law, scrip is real estate, which a United States citizen abroad cannot transfer except in the presence of an American consul or a notary public.

Some years ago a woman crossed with us at least twenty times, and, though on every occasion money or jewellery disappeared from a cabin, we could not prove anything against her.

It may be thought that the frequent appearance of her name in passenger lists was suspicious; but that in itself was nothing. One of the legends of the Liverpool service is that a certain woman would not sell her shares in a Transatlantic steamship company—shares which the directors were very anxious to acquire—except on condition that she should have a free passage whenever she liked. When her terms were agreed to she sold her furniture and went to live on the company's boats.

Whether this story be true or false, there is no doubt that some people do make homes of liners. I knew an American woman who for a long period spent only two or three days on shore at a stretch, crossing the Atlantic in one boat and returning in the first that left after her arrival. Ultimately her relatives considered this a clear proof of insanity, and brought an action to have her declared a lunatic.

A certain couple used to travel to Southampton together, visit the continent, and then return by different routes—one from the Hampshire port and the other from Liverpool. At last an ex-Scotland Yard man was engaged by the American Government to shadow them. He followed them from Southampton to London, then to Dover and on to Amsterdam. There they gave him the slip, and he returned to England discomfited.

About a fortnight later, however, a local detective recognized one of the men with a stranger at Southampton. He communicated with the American Consul, who cabled to his Government, giving the names in which they had booked passages. Both were arrested on arriving at New York, and diamonds worth many thousands of dollars were found on them.

Some years ago a runaway betrayed himself in curious circumstances. When a certain boat touched at Queenstown, a New York passenger wished to land, so that he could return to Liverpool. He was prevented from carrying out his intention.

Nine months previously he had deserted his wife, and since then he had considered himself free. Shortly after his embarkation, however, he had seen his wife among a group of women in the steerage. She, too, was on her way to America, and consequently he had resolved to let her proceed alone. By means of a little diplomacy, man and wife were brought together, and when the boat reached New York they left it together, completely reconciled.

An Old-Fashioned Industry.

There is at least one industry which remains unaffected by scientific progress. It is carried on in the beech woods of Buckinghamshire, Eng., and still employs for its work—the turning of chair-legs—exactly the same type of tools used hundreds of years ago when the industry began.

A primitive pole-lathe is used, the peculiarity of which is that it requires no flywheel or crank to drive it. A springy pole, or even a young sapling, is bent over the head of the worker, and a cord connects this to the treadle. On its way from the pole to the treadle the cord is wrapped once or twice round the piece of wood being turned in the lathe. Thus, when the treadle is pressed down the piece of wood revolves, and the sharp turning tool held in the hand of the worker rapidly cuts away the superfluous material.

When the treadle is released, the pole pulls the cord up again, and the work revolves backwards. The tool is withdrawn during this period; as it cuts only while the work is running in a forward direction.

The lathe—and the hut which covers it—is moved to the place where the most suitable trees are to be found, and although modern power-lathes have been tried, their work has not been satisfactory, and they have been discarded.

History of Parliament Carpet.

Even the strips of carpet which run along the floor of the Imperial House of Commons in England have a history and a reason. These strips are located near the front benches and were placed there originally to prevent the danger of members fighting with each other. The carpets were introduced in the days when members wore their swords, and a rule was made that no member was to stray beyond the edge of the carpet on his side of the House when speaking. The carpets were placed two sword lengths apart, so that an excited speaker could not reach the members opposite if he flourished his sword. The carpets are still placed the old distance apart.

Apple-Green Tint Explained.

Opposite Buckingham Palace is to be found the Victoria Memorial. This beautiful piece of workmanship is particularly remarkable for the clear, delicate green of the water in its marble basins. The secret of its coloring and translucency was revealed recently when two workmen were observed solemnly drawing a large sack to and fro through the water. They explained to an interested onlooker that the sack was filled with a certain substance which, while preventing the growth of weeds, gave the water its delicate apple-green tint.

A Costly Job.

The honor of being London's chief magistrate costs each Lord Mayor something like $75,000 out of his own money.

DARING FEATS OF FORGERY

Risks That Are Run to Gain [illegible] Rewards.

"Forgery is one of the most [illegible] crimes it is possible to [illegible]," a well-known judge declared recently in a case of this description. [illegible] much can be said in favor of [illegible] criminals before they stand [illegible] the faintest chance of success they must be not only keen brained but also skilled in the art of printing and lithography, while there is almost nothing that they dare not do.

There are rich rewards for those who succeed in their audacious coups. It has been estimated that every year notes to the value of several millions are forged in all parts of the world. The currency in Britain being difficult to imitate, and as Scotland Yard has the most perfectly and scientifically equipped organization in the world to deal with this type of roguery, forgers are not so numerous there, but still rich harvests are reaped.

In one case in England not so long ago the earnings of the accused were stated to have averaged £200 a week, or £10,000 a year. The Bidwell Brothers, it may be remembered, robbed the Bank of England of £200,000. It was the most astounding swindle in criminal history.

The note-forger has to proceed warily. If he aspires merely to print or draw—for some forgeries are done by hand—a few five-dollar bills and pass them off on unsuspecting shop-keepers, he need not be so highly skilled. The higher he aims, however, the most difficult does his task become, and if he plans to flood the country with spurious notes, as has been attempted more than thirty times since the present issue came into use, he must be prepared for all eventualities.

While a counterfeiter might have the audacity to present a forged bank-note at a bank—this was done once in the case of several $100 bills—he would scarcely dream of going there with notes for a similar amount, no matter how perfect they might seem. There is a simple reason for this; the counterfeiter manufactures a complete plate, from which he prints his spurious notes. But each of these notes bears the same number, and as the number is usually the first thing at which a bank official looks the probability is that the similarity of the numbers in the bundle would be observed almost at once.

To get a different number on each note, it would be necessary for him to "smash" his plate when he had printed one, make a new plate for the next note, and so on. That, of course, would entail too much work and reduce the "profits" tremendously.

Often the forger, once he has printed his notes, is afraid to attempt to pass them. For example, when a man named Jacobus, an English artist, was sent to prison for three years at the Old Bailey a few weeks ago, it was mentioned that when the police entered his home there were signs of poverty everywhere—he and his wife were forced to sleep on the floor. Yet there were bundles of excellent counterfeit notes in various parts of the room.

Not so faint-hearted was another counterfeiter, who actually gave £2,000 in forged notes to charity. His generosity was his downfall, for the bank clerk who went to the hospital to collect the notes found out the fraud by examining some of the notes while he was returning to the bank by bus.

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High in B. T. U's.
Costs less. Gives greater heat, lasts longer than any other Coal you can buy
Try at ton—Call 92.

GET THEM REPAIRED.

Ladies' Goloshes, Men's Rubber Boots, resoled like new. Skates and scissors sharpened on our new bond machine.
SEYMOUR BROS.,
Near Post Office.

Auction Sale.

H. W. Gallagher will sell for Cyrus Wagar, on his farm one mile west of Enterprise, on Wednesday, March 18th, all his farm stock, horses, cows, implements, hay, and straw. Usual terms.

NEELY'S.

The Book, Stationery, Paper and China Shop, carried on under the name of "Neely's," south side of Dundas street, Napanee, is being offered FOR SALE en Bloc. The building, stock-in-trade and fixtures comprises the lot. Meanwhile we are carrying on after the same fashion. Our new fall papers have arrived and are going out beyond our expectations. Pictures come to us every day to be framed and occasionally we sell some window shades. We are planning an attractive 'Opening' for Saturday, February 28th, in connection with which we will serve Afternoon Tea.

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On Saturday, Oct. 11th
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GRACE METH. CHURCH

A. J. TERRILL, B.A., B.D., Pastor.

10.30 a.m.—Morning service. "Beauty Spots of the Bible," Isaiah 35.
7.00 p.m.—Evening service. "May we hope for peace ?"
OTHER SERVICES.
9.30—Class Meeting.
11.45—Sunday School and Adult Classes.
Monday, 8 p.m.—League service.
Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.—"The Prayer Service."

Radio.

Hear the new Federal receiver at BOYLE & SON'S. Full line of parts and sets. 14-c

WILL ALL LOVERS

Of the dance, and of a good game of euchre, kindly reserve the evening of the 17th of March (St. Patrick's Day) for the event in the Masonic Rooms.

Supplementary Estimates.

In the provincial supplementary estimates Addington district is voted $15,000 for bridges, and Renfrew district $12,600 for the same purpose ; Addington and Frontenac districts for drainage works, $2,500.

Progressive Convention.

At a joint meeting of the Executives of the Lennox and Prince Edward Progressive Associations, held in Picton on Feb. 26th, it was decided to hold a convention at Picton on Saturday, March 14th, for the purpose of selecting a candidate to represent the riding in the Dominion election.

A Vast Outlay.

Some idea is gained of what an enormous job it is to look after the telephone requirements of the community when we learn from the Bell Telephone Company's Annual Report that additions to the Company's property in 1924, made up of land, buildings, central office equipment and outside plant, cost nearly sixteen-and-one-half millions. Net additions to plant amounted to $12,086,662.00, the difference being chiefly old plant displaced.

Telephones in Ontario and Quebec.

Although 1924 was a period of very quiet general business, says the Annual Report of the Bell Telephone Company, the number of telephones increased by 50,607. The total of Bell telephones now in service in Ontario and Quebec is 536,848. This is a very creditable development of this great utility. Add to this total approximately 145,876 telephones operated by independent companies, most of which connect with Bell exchanges, and you have a development for the two provinces of something like 12.9 telephones per hundred inhabitants.

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Ask your county agent or agricultural college what part *brooding* plays in making poultry profits. And what part *hatching* plays, too.

They'll tell you they're the *first steps* toward success. And they'll very probably recommend Buckeye Incubators and Buckeye Coal-Burning or Oil-Burning Brooders. They'll tell you that they hatch *more* eggs, raise *more* chicks, insure bigger poultry profits for you.

Then ask us for the new Buckeye Catalog—a most complete and valuable book on poultry raising. Tells you how to feed, cull, get more eggs in winter and market for high prices.

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TRINITY METH. CHURCH

Rev. W. R. Tanton, Pastor.

10.00—Class meeting.
10.30 a.m.—Morning service.
11.45 a.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6.30 p.m.—Organ recital. "Half hours with the great composers.
7.00 p.m.—Evening Service. The Pastor will resume the series on "Christianity and Life." —Subject :"Christianity and War."
Wednesday, 7.45—Week night session of the church school.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church ;
Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

10.30—Holy Communion.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening Prayer.
Sermon by Rev. W. E. Kidd, M.A.
Daily Lenten services at 8.30 and (except Wednesday) at 5.00. Wednesday, 7.30.

Dairy Supplies !

Milk cans, creamers, dairy pails. Stock up now. Prices lower.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Trinity Anniversary.

The 75th anniversary of Trinity Methodist Church was fittingly celebrated on Sunday and Monday. The services on Sunday were conducted by Rev. Harold Young, M.A., of Peterborough, who delivered two splendid sermons. In the musical part of the services Mr. A. C. Chapman, of Toronto, delighted the audience with his singing. The organ recital by Prof. Baird, which preceded the evening service was also a feature of the services. On Monday evening the men of the congregation served a splendid supper, followed by a concert in which Mr. Chapman again captured the hearts of the audience. The church was filled to capacity at all the services and the request of the Board for a donation of $1500 met with a generous response, $1835.00 being subscribed.

CAMPAIGN REGARDING RE-DISTRIBUTION WELL UNDER WAY.

In addition to Resolutions passed by the various Municipal Councils of the County as mentioned in this paper last week, the Township Councils of Sheffield and Amherst Island have also unanimously passed Resolutions urging the Ontario Government to keep the boundary of the County of Lennox and Addington intact for purposes of representation at Toronto. Petitions supporting this movement are at all branches of banks in the County and are also being circulated by the Liberal and the Conservative party organizations and by the Napanee Chamber of Commerce. These petitions already contain hundreds of names on them, but every citizen should make it a point to see that his or her name is on one of these as soon as possible and thus ensure a good strong argument for keeping this County on the map. The population of the County of Lennox and Addington is something over 19,000 and the population of the County of Frontenac, excluding City of Kingston is about 20,000. Thus a logical plan would seem to be to make each county a unit for representation and it is hoped that the pressure brought to bear on the Government from all sources within this County will result in the adoption of some such plan.

JARVIS PAYS $140,000

Toronto, March 7.—$140,000 has been paid in by Hamilton Jarvis on the fine of $600,000 imposed jointly on him and Peter Smith, it was announced by the attorney-general's department.

MOSCOW NORTH.

Quilting is the order of the day.

Mr. and Mrs. Sandford Degroff, Master Jimmy Pine, Miss Margaret Crozier, Verlo Brown and Roll Brown spent Sunday last at Mrs. Elmore Jackson's.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Jackson and daughter, Wanda, spent Sunday last at Mrs. Wellesley Coulter's.

Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Wagar spent Sunday last at Mr. Ervin Cronk's.

Mr. and Mrs. Sandford Keech spent Sunday last at Wagarville.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Reid are spending some time with their son, Mr. Charlie Reid, Helleville.

Mr. Orvis is spending some time in this vicinity.

Mr. Frank Albertson has returned home after spending some time in Sarnia with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Carl spent Friday at Verona.

Mr. Sandford Degroff met with a very serious accident on Tuesday, March 3rd, when he fell from up stairs in the barn about 12 feet to the floor below. But glad to say at time of writing he is improving nicely under Dr. E. M. Horton's care.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Keech spent Sunday last with her sister, Mrs. Clarke, Marlbank.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Keech spent a Sunday recently with her father, Mr. Bush.

Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie have returned home after spending a few days with their daughter at McLean.

Mrs. Elias Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Wellesley Coulter, Florence, Harold and Anna Knapp spent a Sunday recently with Mr. and Mrs. Sandford Degroff.

Mr. Okel Bowen spent Sunday with his cousin, Mrs. Wellesley Coulter.

Mr. Ezra Keech and Mr. Cousin of Parry Sound, spent a day at Mr. Keech's fathers, Mr. Wesley Keech' and have returned home to Watertown again.

Radiators.

Have that leaky radiator repaired and put in shape, before it does damage to your car. Good job done. T. Thompson, at Frank Kinkley's paint shop.

Clovers and Timothy



Rennie's Clover and Timothy Seeds are Sown by the Most Critical Farmers Everywhere

OUR Clover and Timothy Seeds are grown in Districts supplying seed that is best suited to our Canadian climate, and the enormous increase in the demand for Rennie's Seed is due to three outstanding features:

Purity, Quality and High Germination

We highly recommend our grades of the following varieties:

Rennie's Brands of Medium Red Clover—All Northern Grown
Rennie's Brands of Mammoth Red Clover—All Northern Grown
Rennie's Brands of Alsike Clover—All Ontario Grown
Rennie's Brands of Alsike Clover—All Ontario Grown
Rennie's Brands of Sweet Clover—All Ontario Grown
Rennie's Brands of Timothy—All Northern Grown

Order Rennie's Clover and Timothy Seeds from your local Dealer, or direct from

THE WILLIAM RENNIE COMPANY LIMITED
Cor. ADELAIDE and JARVIS Sts. TORONTO

If you cannot obtain locally, please write us giving your Dealer's address.

Rennie's Seed Annual—the most complete Canadian Seed Catalogue—free on request.

Auto Varnish.

$5.00 worth of Effect Auto Varnish on your car will make it look worth $100.00 more. At BOYLE & SON.

Mud Baths.

Mud baths, as many people know, have been found of great value in the cure of rheumatism and other ills the flesh is heir to, but before indulging in them most people prefer to go to some of the famous resorts noted for their mineral springs, such as St. Amand or Barbotan, in France. The Public Utilities Commission of Napanee has been treating the users of water lately to a course of mud baths, since the recent thaws, and the said users are under no illusion as to medicinal benefits being derived from emersion in what they consider a solution of pure dirt. The Commission has done some good work in the past—might we suggest that for the sake of sanitation and health it will interest itself in filtration.

PAUL'S

When we drop off to sleep the thoughts which are in our minds stay with us subconsciously through all our sleeping hours. And since it has been proven that the colors we live with have a decided effect on our mental condition, the decoration of our bedroom becomes vitally important. Restfulness is the first consideration. But the bedroom must be colorfully good humored and cheerful as well. The amount of color and type of design should be chosen with some consideration for the occupant of the room. The boy or girl prefers gay bright colors, while elderly people will be more pleased if the color designs are less stimulating.

It will be well to remember that too bright a pattern crowds a small room and makes it appear even smaller. A good plan is to use one of our exclusive tapestry effects which is vigorous in color and pattern and still has a light, airy shadow effect which will open up the small, dark room. We have a wonderful selection of bedroom papers which will add that cheer, comfort and daintiness that will make your bedroom a restful joy.

PAUL'S

F. C. MARTIN & SON
FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND UNDERTAKERS

Parlors and Office :
Dundas St., Napanee

A motor ambulance has been purchased and is available when required, day or night.

Office Telephone No. 74.
Residence Telephone No. 375

F. C. MARTIN & SON.
Successors to Hambly & Ming.
24-6m

Vine's Electric Shop
RADIO! RADIO!
WHO SAYS RADIO ?

Call in and look at the Northern Electric Super Heterodyne ; also the DeForest Crosley, two well-known sets, for real tone and selectivity.

We charge storage batteries and sell new ones as well.

Eveready Batteries of all kinds for radio work. Tubes, Phones, etc., Flashlight Batteries, and Lamps.

Then don't forget our electric stock of which we carry a full line of electric apparatus of all kinds, at the right prices. That Cosy Glow or Duralie Heater for the bedroom, the National Range which has put all others in the background, and our regular lines of Irons, Toasters, Vacuum Cleaners, Washing Machines, Fixtures and Shades complete. Lamps all styles and colors.

House wiring a specialty.

I used 4-burner Cabinet Moffat Electric Range at a bargain.

Vine's Electric Shop
Market Square, Napanee
'Phone 367.

WONDERLAND

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

A quarter of a century ago one of the most popular of all stage plays was "HEARTS OF OAK," written by James a Herne. William Fox purchased the picture rights of this stirring drama and the screen version, directed by John Ford.

Also a good Fox comedy.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

This is one of the famous stories of Harold Bell Wright, a story of love, romance and adventure, set in the land where a man to live must be a man. Don't miss John Bowers and Forrest Robinson in "WHEN A MAN IS A MAN."

Also a Stan Laurel comedy.

MONDAY and TUESDAY

Big double show, two big features and a comedy.

John Evar, known to the boxing world as Tarzan Larson, and who has fought many big fights in New York City, has an important part in "THE FIGHTING SAP," Fred Thomson's latest picture.

And Bebe Daniels and Richard Dio, he had to choose between two women, the one he loved, the other to whom he felt he owed a deep debt. Which does he select ? See "UNGUARDED WOMEN."

Also a good Comedy.

Admission : Children 15c., Adults 25c., including tax.

Watch for "The Fast Express," Universal chapter play.

MORE FIRES

Occur in winter than any other time of the year.

IS YOUR PROPERTY PROTECTED BY INSURANCE ?

Consult

HARSHAW & SON

Fire, Life, Accident and Auto Insurance

NAPANEE, ONT.

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.

The Market Grocery.

Fresh pure lines of groceries. The finest quality English peels, raisins, currants, navel oranges, Royal Household flour, Ogilvies rolled oats, corn meal and wheat granules. Ogilvies name means quality. The highest standard in teas and coffee always in stock. Try this store with your order.

THOMPSON BROS.

REMOVED
DRS. MULLALEY & MULLALEY
Chiropractors
have removed to the house on the
Corner Centre and Mill Sts.
1 Block South of Hooper's Drug Store.

Progressive Convention !
IN PARISH HALL,
PICTON
at 1 p. m.
Saturday, March 14th
1925
For the purpose of selecting a Candidate to represent the party in the next Dominion Election. 14b



The Pleasure of Reading
is always marred by headaches that follow from eyestrain. Why go on subjecting your optics to severe strain when a pair of our perfectly fitted glasses will restore your vision to normal.

DR. L. LEWIS
Above Wallace's Drug Store. EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.

A FEW DAYS MORE
Then Good-bye Napanee
We must leave Napanee not later than the 15th of March, and everything in the store must go at less than cost price. Come and see.

Men's Suits, regular $15.00, to clear at	$9.90
Men's Suits, reg. $20.00 and $25.00, to clear at	$13.50
Boys' Suits, sizes 26 to 35, reg. $10.00, to clear at	$4.75
Ladies' Corsets to clear at	75c., 95c., $1.25 and $1.50
English Ginghams, 32 inches wide, at	20c. yard

And many other things which we cannot mention in this space. Also on sale, very cheap, Counters, Show Cases, Electric Fixtures, one good Range for coal or wood, a Victor Gramophone, a Washing Machine, a 6-Chair Parlor Suite, Kitchen Chairs, etc., etc. If you want a bargain come and take it before it is too late.

J. E. YARED,
Opposite Royal Hotel, NAPANEE.
10-c

BAKE YOUR OWN BREAD WITH

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

The standard of Quality for over 50 years

Here and There

In conjunction with the further loan of $3,000,000 for colonization to be authorized by the Quebec legislature this session, it is also intended to raise the bounty to settlers on the acreage cleared. At present the government gives a bonus of $6 an acre. It will be raised to $8 an acre. The province spent $30,000 in this way in the last fiscal year.

The amount of butter exported to Japan through Vancouver during 1924 was nearly twice that of 1923, according to figures supplied by the Japanese consulate at that point. The report shows that in 1924 the quantity was 476,454 pounds, as compared with only 299,695 pounds in 1923. Total cheese shipments to the same destination last year amounted to 2,585 pounds, as against only 40 in 1923.

A recent analysis of immigration according to occupation of immigrants arriving in Canada since 1920 shows a steady increase in the ratio of agriculturists and domestics towards all others. In 1920 the figure was 35 per cent. It was 44 per cent for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1922, 47 per cent for the fiscal year 1923-24 and 51 per cent for the nine months April to December, 1924.

One of the outstanding features of the Grain Commission Board's report for the season 1922-23, was the tribute paid to the excellent service rendered by the Canadian Pacific Railway in handling the western crop. Though the company handled 105,000 cars of grain, it received only six complaints about lack of cars during the railway and commission combined. In 1923-24, with an even larger number handled, there were only eight complaints.

Orchestras from the Canadian Pacific steamships "Empress of France" and "Empress of Scotland", when they arrived recently at New York and before sailing on their round the world and Mediterranean cruises which the company starts annually from that port, broadcasted through WJZ a forty-five minute programme of selected Scots, English, Welsh, Irish and Canadian airs, while the "Montroyal", on her return from the company's cruise to the West Indies, broadcasted British and Spanish music through WJY of New York.

Information furnished by J. Frank Callbreath, packing contractor and general merchant, shows that during the 1924 hunting season, parties secured 12 moose, 25 caribou, 26 goat, 31 sheep, 15 black bear and 11 grizzles in the Telegraph Creek district of British Columbia. Of the caribou, the largest, shot by J. J. Sartori, of Brooklyn, N.Y., has a spread of 47 inches, is 39¼ inches long and has 22 points. The largest sheep horns were 41¾ inches long, with a spread of 31 inches, and were secured by A. D. Stewart, of New York.

The third annual Eastern International Dog Sled Derby, run off at Quebec on February 19, 20 and 21, was a tremendous success. Twenty-two mushers and their teams from many parts of Canada and the United States competed over the 120-mile course, the race being won by Emile St. Goddard, of Le Pas, Man., who also won this year's derby at that place. The last day's lap was run through a blinding snowstorm, which gave the thousands of sports visitors from Canada and the United States who witnessed it, a vivid impression of normal conditions experienced by these outfits.

ASSURANCE

THOSE who employ us have the assurance that they will receive the highest degree of service and satisfaction. We are equipped to handle a commission in a thorough manner. Our services are dependable and polite.

MASTERS & TIERNEY UNDERTAKERS
FULL LINE OF HOUSE FURNISHINGS
WALLPAPERS WINDOW SHADES
PHONE 88 NAPANEE

Brick

Special Prices to clear out the yard.

W. H. J. HAINES
TAMWORTH, - ONTARIO
24-tf

Spring is here

I am supplied with the best grades of

Timothy, Red, Alfalfa, Alsike and Sweet Clover Seeds.

Also Seed Grains

Wheat, Peas, Barley, Oats and Flax.

Also all kinds of

Feeds, Robin Hood Flour

All of which will be sold very cheap according to quality. Do not fail to see me before buying.

Fred A. Perry,
NAPANEE
Opposite Campbell House

MAIZE.

Indian Corn Came to North America From Mexico.

Maize or Indian corn no doubt came to these parts of North America from more southern and warmer areas such as Mexico and Central America. However, when white men first explored North America, they found Indians growing corn along the New England coast, in what is now the central portion of the State of New York, where the Five Nations of the Iroquois had their cantonments, and around Lake Simcoe, in what is now the Province of Ontario, the home of the ill-fated Hurons. Even under the rude agriculture of these savages, corn flourished in these regions. It was through these Indians that our forefathers came to a knowledge of the plant, hence the name Indian corn, the word corn alone in the Old Country being applied to most cereals generally. This was the corn, the grain of the Indians.

As farming has progressed, the successful cultivation of corn has advanced northward, and there is no knowing how far in that direction it may not yet extend.

According to an article prepared under the direction of Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, it is not many years since corn growing in the northern part of the State of Illinois was thought to be a somewhat risky undertaking. Now the State of Illinois is considered to be about the centre of the corn growing area. Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas have all become corn growing States and the advance of the corn plant has continued across the Canadian border into Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta and in those Provinces each succeeding year sees corn being tried a little farther north. In recent years these attempts have been associated with a fair degree of success, so much so that the future of corn growing in the Prairie Provinces seems assured.

Standard Bank of Canada
Make Good Annual Report

First Statement of Combined Bank Shows Total Assets of $83,520,820 Profit Well Maintained—Capital Now Stands at $4,823,400 and Reserve Fund Has Been Increased to $2,900,000.

The Standard Bank of Canada, with which the Sterling Bank of Canada was recently amalgamated, is forwarding to shareholders the first annual report containing the combined resources of the two banks. The statement, which is for the fiscal year ended January 31st, reveals many features of strength and shows that with the more ample resources a larger volume of bigger business can readily be handled.

This will be a matter of satisfaction to the shareholders and at the same time be of great advantage to the trade and commerce of the country.

Profits have been well maintained and after the payment of all charges and dividends, have permitted of $150,000 being transferred to Reserve Fund, leaving an amount of $151,000 to be carried forward to Profit and Loss.

STRONG LIQUID POSITION.

The general statement of assets and liabilities shows that the total assets of the combined banks amount to $83,520,820. Of this amount a sum of $34,000,000 is in liquid, or immediately available, assets, equal to over 53 per cent. of liabilities to the public. In addition, these liquid assets include cash, as represented by current coin, Dominion notes and deposit in central gold reserves of over $10,000,000, being more than 25 per cent. of liquid assets.

The principal accounts included in liquid assets are a very large proportion of holdings of high grade securities. Dominion and Provincial Government securities amount to $14,386,299; Canadian Municipal and British, Foreign and Colonial Public securities, $3,148,197; Railway and other bonds, $450,475, and total call and short loans, $6,769,330, making the total in this department $24,750,296. Included in the large amount of general business being handled are current loans and discounts entirely in Canada of $36,077,030, and loans to cities, towns and municipalities, $1,798,201.

The confidence enjoyed by the Bank among a very large number of depositors is reflected by total deposits of $63,432,377. These include deposits bearing interest of $52,048,439 and deposits not bearing interest $11,383,938. The Bank's paid-up capital now stands at $4,823,400, and the Reserve Fund, to which has been added the sum of $150,000, totals $2,900,000.

$150,000 ADDED TO RESERVE

The Profit and Loss statement shows that earnings, after providing for all charges and dividends, permitted of a liberal amount being added to the balance carried forward. Profits for the year, after deducting expenses, interest accrued on deposits and rebate on unmatured bills, Provincial taxes, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, was $688,682. This, added to the amount carried forward from the previous year, brought the total amount available for distribution up to $94,-346, which was appropriated as follows: Dividends, $488,234; War taxes on note circulation, $40,000; Reserve for Dominion Income Taxes, $50,000; contributed to Officers' Pension Fund, $25,000; transferred to Reserve Fund, $150,000, leaving a balance to be carried forward of $151,110.

THE SEED CORN SITUATION

(Experimental Farms Note).

In a normal season in our seed-corn-growing areas the corn plants mature their seed sufficiently early for it to become well hardened while still on the stalk. This hardening process consists largely in loss of moisture and is necessary in order that corn may go into storage dry enough to prevent moulding of the corn or frost injury to the germ.

Unfavourable weather conditions during the latter part of the early growing season resulted in large quantities of corn failing to dry out or mature sufficiently to produce first-class seed. Unless such corn was artificially dried before heavy frosts set in, its vitality is sure to be impaired to a large extent. Such a condition calls for foresight and good judgment on the part of the prospective buyer, foresight in the matter of early purchasing, as seed corn is likely to be scarce, and good judgment in testing the germination of all seed corn bought in order that sufficient may be planted to ensure a full stand.

The present seed corn situation should also cause us to give thoughtful consideration to the question of the variety of corn we intend to plant. On the whole, seed of the earlier-maturing varieties is likely to be in better condition than the later-maturing sorts. A variety of corn which reaches at least the glazed stage in any district during an average year is therefore likely to be the safest to grow this coming season from the standpoint of the quality of seed that it will be possible to buy. Not only will the chances be better for satisfying satisfactory seed of such a variety, but the odds are equally good that more actual feeding value per acre will be secured than would be the case with most later sorts.

It would seem to be the policy of wisdom, therefore, for all prospective purchasers of seed corn to (1) buy early; (2) buy a variety that will reach maturity in the district concerned; (3) Test thoroughly the germination of all seed before planting.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

March 7th, 1925.

Outstanding in the Legislature last week was the incident of the triumph of the Ferguson beer policy—hacked, too, by the votes of forty Conservative members from dry ridings—over the expression of the people's will for the continuance of the O.T.A. as expressed at the polls last fall.

It is perhaps difficult for the political layman to understand all the psychology which prompts life-long temperance men of Conservative faith to cast their votes in favor of a beer measure. To understand it he must appreciate the rigidity of Conservative party discipline—a discipline which, in sharp contrast to Liberalism which respects the views and sentiments of the individual member, demands constant loyalty. The alternative threatened the bolting Conservative is all-powerful opposition to the Government's proposed stronger beer policy. Liberal Leader Sinclair and the Liberal front benchers, Sam Clarke, West Northumberland, and Mac. Lang, Cochrane, voted consistently against the Government on the submission of the two amendments—one of which the Government defeated, and the other, extolling the beer policy, which the Government majority carried. There was at least no inconsistency in the Liberal votes which went to Premier Ferguson in support of 4.5 beer, for they were from Liberals who have long urged modification in the restrictions of the Ontario Temperance Act.

With the Provincial Treasurer's budget before the House, and the accompanying announcement of another $3,000,000 yet to be borrowed, the Liberal group will likely again take the Government to task for budgeting for a deficit. Last year Mr. Belanger criticized severely the deliberate policy of postponing the meeting of current obligations, piling up the already tremendously heavy interest charges, and no doubt Mr. Sinclair, H. Fisher, K. C., Liberal member for Ottawa, and others will again this year plead with the Treasury benchers for the necessity of putting provincial affairs on a pay as you go basis.

The Government has seen fit to make a mystery of its proposed Beverage Tax, which is to secure about $2,200,000 from beer sales, and—hither comes a startling possibility—of the heralded likelihood of making it easier in some form or other to secure hard liquor in Ontario. In the light of Mr. Ferguson's remarks, and also those of the Attorney General in his discussion of Doctors' prescriptions for liquor it has come to be generally assumed that, while the Government will not yet state its policy, that there is to be further weakening of the O.T.A. in a perhaps more serious fashion than even the 4.5 beer policy.

Discovered by Accident.

Sheffield plate was discovered by accident in 1742 by Thomas Boisover, a Sheffield mechanic.

It is said that he was repairing the handle of a pocket-knife composed partly of silver and partly of copper, and in making his repairs accidentally fused the two metals. He at once conceived the idea of uniting these two metals and using this as a substitute for making articles which hitherto had been made of sterling silver only.

He seems to have specialized in making small articles as buckles, snuff-boxes, and patch-boxes, some of which were only half an inch in diameter. He did not appreciate how important his discovery was, and consequently did not reap the full results from his remarkable invention.

Lowered Herself.

"Since Ethel married she has stopped wearing French heels; her husband disapproves of them."

"I always said she'd lower herself by marrying that man."

"It's Best for You & Baby too"

BABY'S OWN SOAP

SKIRTS ABOVE KNEES FASHION IN PARIS.

New York, March 5.—Skirts above the knees and even more facial make-up than heretofore, with eyelashes curled and ears painted red, are the latest fashions decreed for women by Paris fashion leaders, according to reports from style sources.

Word that Parisian women are wearing their skirts above their knees was brought back by a woman returning yesterday on the steamship Olympic. Some of the women passengers on the steamer worn skirts reaching only to their knees, but this, even, was modification of the Paris style, passengers reported.

HOLDING POWER OF NAILS.

The Forest Products Laboratories of the Department of the Interior of Canada have been investigating the problem of the holding power of nails. This feature of nail driving is of high commercial value. Practically all wood construction is dependent upon nails and there are many kinds of wood being used for building and other wood work with the list constantly increasing. Nails too, vary greatly as regards kind and size. The cut nail has greater holding power than the wire nail, but is not so easily driven, while the wire nail has its holding power considerably increased when cement coated and barbed. A difference of one-half inch in length of a nail will mean an appreciable saving where large quantities of nails are used, as for instance in a packing case industry. Some 600 nail tests have already been made by the departmental laboratories and this work will be continued until all Canadian commercial woods have been carefully covered.

CENTREVILLE.

Mr. Geo. A. McGill purchased a large amount of elm timber from P. Bowling, Croyden, and has at present a number of men and teams getting it out and hauling the loge to Lens.

Joseph Cavanough loaded a carload of horses at Lens on Saturday last for L. Green, of Montreal.

The hay pressers have moved to the vicinity of Enterprise and are rushing work there.

The sawing machine is about to return to our midst again.

James B. Weese is considering an offer made to him on his property here.

Our residents have nearly all laid in a store of ice for the coming summer.

Quite a number of people, especially children, are suffering from severe colds.

E. J. Perry, Harlowe, spent a couple of days recently in this neighborhood visiting friends.

Some of our farmers are hauling logs to Forest Mills.

Miss A. Barrett, who underwent an operation at the Hotel Dieu, Kingston, some days ago, will soon return to her home here.

A navigator with experience in many parts of the world, Captain Ernest Armitage McCan, writes in the New York Times of the winds of the sea.

First let us quote for the ignorant landsman the sacred art of naming with numerals to indicate them and their increasing speed, called the Beaufort scale, which is the exact thing we mean, quite wisely, when winds, hurricanes and so forth, are spoken of by the men who have to deal with them intelligently.

They are: Calm, 0; light air, 1; light breeze to strong breeze, 2 to 6; high wind, 7; gale, 8; strong gale, 9; whole gale, 10; storm, 11, and hurricane, 12. In addition to these they colloquially use the words: Paddy's hurricane, or an up-and-down wind; doldrums with the pans; capful of wind; half a gale; snorter, or blowing great guns.

Odd corners of the world have local names for local winds and storms of peculiar type. "If any one of perverted taste really desires to experience a weird and all-pervading stench, he has but to go down the west coast to the neighborhood of Callao, where may be found the winds called Painters or Barbers, which have the peculiar effect of smelling vilely and depositing a thick slime of a chocolate color, particularly on white paint, which will not entirely wash off. The vapors in this wind are supposed to proceed from the mud at the bottom of the sea or to be of volcanic origin.

"Off the coast of Brazil dreaded by sailors is the Pampero. This blows fiercely over the Argentine pampas — which is Spanish for plains — and shoots down to the Rio de la Plata or between two hills in that neighborhood, as out of a funnel, and strikes the unwary vessel laying her on the beam ends. It gives no warning except a white line of froth on the sea. A similar wind is met with in the Bristol Channel and there called a White Squall.

"Australia, in addition to the Williewillies, the western gales that sweep the southern seas and the land winds of the east coast, has peculiar little winds all its own. For example, the Brickfielders, a name which hitherto had been made of sterling silver only.

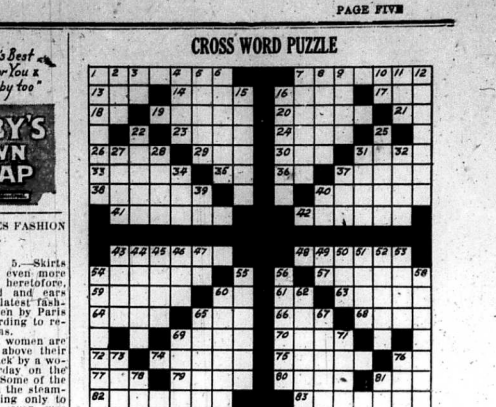
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"Since Ethel married she has stopped wearing French heels; her husband disapproves of them."

"I always said she'd lower herself by marrying that man."

CROSS WORD PUZZLE



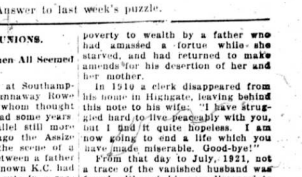
KEY TO CROSS WORD PUZZLE

HORIZONTAL.

1 To interpose.
5 A bread knife.
13 A girl's name.
14 A tear.
16 An Oriental weight; a Chinese monetary unit.
17 Through; by.
18 In every newspaper.
19 Stormy.
20 A place of offerings.
21 A preposition.
23 To suppose.
25 Part of printing press.
26 Placed.
29 To pierce.
30 To ruffle.
31 Man's name (abb.)
33 Brilliant effect.
35 A god.
36 A preposition.
37 A song.
38 To rent.
40 Breaks out.
41 A scheme.
42 Aromatic plants.
43 A conveyance.
48 A sea nymph.
49 Modern invention (pl.)
52 Kind of vegetable.
59 Mingled with.
60 One of the U.S. (abb.)
61 One hundred (ab.)
63 A musical instrument.
64 Christian name of movie actress.
65 Help.
66 Possesses.
68 A garden.
69 Aged.
70 Prefix meaning "oily."
72 Behold.
74 To rent.
75 A tree.
76 A pronoun.
77 To finish.
79 Above.
80 A girl's name.
81 A title.
82 Calmer.
83 Pertains.

VERTICAL.

1 A contagious disease.
2 The last.
3 Baby's first word.
4 Parched.
5 A doctrine.
6 To make dear.
7 A bar-room.
8 Small.
9 Exclamation.
10 A direction.
11 A meadow.
12 Skilled people.
15 Part of printing press.
16 Method of procedure.
22 Incites.
25 Form.
27 War heroes.
28 Fathers.
31 A comrade.
32 Insects.
34 A small child.
35 To eat.
39 A pronoun.
40 Exclamation.
43 Crippled.
44 Sun-dried brick.
45 A number.
46 An animal.
47 Like.
49 Printer's term.
50 To knock.
51 A lake.
52 A decree of the Sultan.
53 Completed.
54 Mobs.
55 A wheel on furniture.
56 A place of instruction.
57 Mistake.
60 Not so tight.
62 Not so short.
65 A bondman.
67 A fishing net.
69 A day laborer.
71 Egg-shaped.
73 An affair.
76 To hasten.
78 A degree (ab.)
81 A thoroughfare (abb.)



Answer to last week's puzzle.

DRAMATIC REUNIONS.

Wealth That Came When All Seemed Lost.

The recent meeting at Southampton between a Mr. Hannaway Rowe and his son, each of whom thought the other had been dead some years, has had many a parallel still more dramatic. Not long ago the Assize Court of Leeds was the scene of a sensational meeting between a father and his son. A well-known K.C. had been retained to prosecute in a case of robbery with violence. When the prisoner was brought into the dock the K.C. cast a keen glance at him. A look of surprise and horror came into his face, and with a cry of "Good heavens! it's Harry!" he fell back into his seat.

The prisoner was, in fact, the son of the prosecuting counsel. He had taken to evil ways and had disappeared a few years earlier, only to meet his father again under these tragic circumstances.

A few years ago the police court of an English town was the scene of a remarkable meeting. When a prisoner charged with begging was placed in the dock the magistrate was amazed to recognize in him an old master, and a man who, years earlier, had sat in the very seat of judgment he himself occupied.

The story is a remarkable one. A series of unlucky speculations, however, drove him to drink and neglect his business, and within a few years he became bankrupt and disappeared from his native town. Nothing more was seen of him until, drifting back to his old haunts, he was arrested on a charge of begging, and was recognized by the magistrate who in other days had been one of his own employes.

In 1895 a mechanic in the Midlands disappeared, leaving his wife and a baby daughter destitute. Nothing was heard of him for many years. Meanwhile his wife had died in the workhouse, and his daughter drifted to London, where she fell into extreme poverty and ill-health.

One day in 1922 a well-dressed, middle-aged man was walking along the Strand when he was accosted by a wan and shabbily-dressed young woman with the words, "Please, sir, buy a box of matches." For a few moments he looked at her as if fascinated. Then he asked: "What is your name, my girl?" She told him and he stood as if rooted to the spot, exclaiming, "Is it possible you are my daughter? You are certainly the image of her mother."

It was not only possible. It was true, as further inquiries proved. The girl found herself transferred from poverty to wealth by a father who had amassed a fortune while she starved, and had returned to make amends for his desertion of her and her mother.

In 1919 a clerk disappeared from his home in Highgate, leaving behind this note to his wife: "I have struggled hard to live decently with you, but I find it quite hopeless. I am now going to end a life which you have made miserable. Good-bye!"

Search was made for him, but not a trace of the vanished husband was found, although his now disconsolate widow left no stone unturned to discover his fate. Then, eleven years after his disappearance, she met and recognized him within a stone's throw of her own door. She found that during all the years she had mourned him as lost he was actually living in a street not four minutes' walk from her residence, but so changed and disguised that his most intimate friends had failed to identify him. She would have passed him had he not betrayed himself by raising his hand and clutching his left ear—a habit with which she was familiar and which was peculiar to him.

Free access to water or watering **sows three** times a day will increase **the profits** from winter dairying.

Many people have an idea that **sheep are hard** to raise. They require no more care than other classes of stock. If farmers would give sheep the care and attention that they give other stock, few farms would be operating without them.

Hajg and Gompers.

An English officer who was detailed to escort Samuel Gompers during his visit to the western front in 1918, recalls the meeting with Sir Douglas Haig, who invited him to lunch at Havrincourt. The American visitor was amazed to find only heaps of ruins and debris, and wondered about lunch, but after showing his guest the bridge work going on, the general suggested: "What about lunch here?" and produced army bread and cold meat and coffee out of a thermos. In leaving Mr. Gompers told his escort, "The finest gentleman I have ever met in Europe."—Springfield Republican.

Wanted Pension Reduced.

Awarded a pension of 38s. 6d. a week by the Glasgow Parish Council, a Highland widow took her five children home to Skye. Later she wrote to the clerk of the council asking to have her pension reduced, as only two other persons—a clergyman and the one policeman—were as well off.

Walking Undignified In India.

The well-to-do, old-fashioned natives of India never walk, since, exercise is neither usual or dignified.

On state occasions they are driven in enormous, ramshackle landaus, drawn by ill-matched, badly groomed horses, whose silver—and even gold-mounted harness is repaired in a rough-and-ready manner with string. A horde of rag, tag and bobtail retainers gallop alongside the vehicle.

On the other hand, the rajah on smaller means is content to be carried in the palanquin of the country, a box-like affair which bears a strong resemblance to a sedan chair. A crimson velvet canopy, profusely embroidered with tinsel, shields the occupant from the sun; several liveried minions—the number varying according to the bulk of the passenger—acts as beasts of burden; an attendant, armed with an ornamental spear or with some other token of office, heads the procession, and another servant walks by the side, holding up a gigantic umbrella or wielding a huge fly whisk.

Popular, too, is the elephant, it being considered that the animal's size and appearance add to the dignity of those seated in the howdah, especially if the cap and saddle cloth (which partly obscure the unlovely animal) are made richly ueasiness provided the onlookers are impressed with a sense of his importance. Besides, the mode of locomotion is customary.

The Case and The Girl

by Randall Parrish

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It was not at all probable the satchel evidenced any criminating evidence. Nevertheless, the temptation was strong to obtain it, if possible, a hasty glance at the contents. But for this he was already too conscious of people reaching the room indeed before Sexton appeared, announcing his mission.

"Coolidge tells me he usually occupied this room," West ventured curiously. "How did it happen I was put in here?"

"It was upon order from Miss Natalie, sir, but she did not mention the change in time to remove the bag."

"How long have you been here, Sexton?"

"Sixteen years, sir."

"You knew Miss Natalie's father then, and must enjoy the place to remain so long?"

"It has been very pleasant, sir until the last month or so," regretfully, yet evidently glad of the opportunity to talk, lingering with one hand on the knob of the door, "Since then things haven't been just the same."

"In what way?"

"Well, I don't exactly know, sir. Miss Natalie seems to change her mind, an' we never can please her. That's the trouble, mostly. Last night I waited up until you all went to bed, an' then locked the house, the way she told me to. But that didn't suit her at all, for she stopped me on the stairs, an' made me go back an' leave the side door unlocked—just said she'd attend to that herself."

"Miss Natalie told you? You are sure, Sexton?"

"Oh, it was her, sir; there was a light burning in the hall, an' she was all dressed up as though she was goin' out. 'Taint the first time, either, I ain't got no right to say anything, but it puzzles me what she wants to go out for at that time o' night. And I thought maybe I ought to speak to Mr. Percival Coolidge about it."

"No. I wouldn't, Sexton," said West quietly. "It would likely enough only get you into trouble. Probably she cannot sleep well and so walks in the garden."

An West made no further effort to continue the conversation, but began to carelessly roll a cigarette, Sexton slipped silently through the opening, the value in his hand, and closed the door behind him.

This attempt to dig information out of a servant was not a pleasant experience, yet West felt that in this case it was fully justified. If he had retained any lingering doubt to what had occurred the previous night, this doubt had entirely vanished in the face of Sexton's testimony. His visitor, and the one who had ordered the servant to leave the side door unlocked, had been the same—not Natalie Coolidge, but strangely resembling her. Whatever else her purpose would be, one object was clearly connected with the presence there of Percival. Very well! this meant that he already had two distinct lines of investigation opened to him—the woman, and the man. The first was like pursuing a shadow, but Coolidge was real enough. He determined to keep in touch with the fellow, confident that he would thus be eventually led to a discovery of his companion.

CHAPTER IV

A Visit to the Indigent.

The guests had either retired to their rooms, or were wandering about the spacious grounds; at least none were in evidence when West emerged on to the side terrace, where Miss Natalie and Percival Coolidge waited.

It was not a long ride, the point sought being a short submerged street to the southwestern section of the city. The runabout felt its way cautiously forward through a jostling throng of screaming youngsters, and finally turned into Arch street, only two blocks in length, with low, two storied, wooden cottages on either side. Percival, plainly nervous at the surroundings, indicated the place sought in the middle of the first block, and Natalie ran the car up against the curb.

"Is this the place?" she asked doubtfully, eyeing the rather disreputable cottage, which seemed deserted.

Coolidge unfastened the door, and stepped out.

"Yes, it's all right," he answered sharply. "You might wait here, West; we'll only be gone a few minutes. Come along, Natalie. West won't mind."

"Certainly not," the younger man said heartily, "I shall be very comfortable; don't bother about me."

He had a distinct impression that Coolidge did not desire his company any further, yet this suspicion aroused no sentiment. This was a matter with which he was in no way concerned, and the only interest he felt was strictly impersonal. Sinking comfortably back in the seat, his gaze centered on the maze of children playing in the street. Their antics amused him for some time, but, at last, he began wondering at the delay of those within, and his mind drifted to the peculiar conditions with which he was confronted. If some conspiracy was on foot against Natalie, what could be its object? and who were directly involved? Seemingly, Percival Coolidge was the only person who could be directly interested should misfortune occur to his niece; he was the guardian of her inheritance, and responsible for what remained of her father's estate. Undoubtedly he also was the next heir at law. His interest in the matter was therefore easily figured out. West had to learn the condition of the Steven Coolidge estate, and whether or not Percival had administered it justly. Once satisfied upon that point, he would know better what further steps to take.

If Coolidge was engaged in some criminal scheme the man was certainly shrewd enough to carefully cover his trail. It was no sudden temptation to which he had yielded, but a deeply laid plan, formed, perhaps, as long ago as his brother's death, and now just coming to a head.

West's glance took in the surroundings, but with no conception that they would have any direct bearing upon the mystery he was endeavoring to solve. It was a block of irregular houses, a tenement on the corner, a dirty-looking brick, the other houses of wood, mostly two stories in height, rather disreputable in appearance, but the one before which the machine waited was a frame cottage, well back from the street, and rather respectable in appearance, although it must have been some years since last painted. The door was shut, the chimney indicated no sign of smoke, the front yard gave every evidence of long neglect.

An urchin, chasing a ball, plunged recklessly beneath the auto, emerging with the sphere in his grimy fist. West stopped him with a question.

"Who lives in there?"

"I don't know. These folks just come in. They ain't got no kids. Here are, Mickey!"

"Wait a minute. Here's a dime for you. You say these people just moved in?"

"Yep."

"When?"

"Couple days, maybe. Hooligans moved out 'bout a week ago, an' then, a while after that, these guys moved in. I ain't seen nobody 'round, but a scrub woman an' woman."

West, having abstracted all the information possible, made no further effort. The knowledge thus obtained as to the present occupants of the cottage did not exactly coincide with the story Coolidge had told. He had spoken of a widow with three children in destitute circumstances following the father's death. The boy asserted there were no children in the family. And they had just moved in, within a very few days, during which time the neighborhood had only glimpsed a "middling old" woman. It was strange at least, adding distinctly to the puzzle of the whole affair. West grew nervous, wondering why the two should remain so long within, out of sight and hearing. He had been waiting now for three-quarters of an hour. He opened the door of the car and stepped out upon the curb, almost tempted to investigate the cause of delay. As he stood there undecided, the two emerged from the cottage, and descended the steps together. Thrown open door he caught no glimpse of any one within, yet some unseen hand closed it quickly behind them.

They came down the narrow board walk together, Percival carefully holding the lady's arm to prevent her tripping over the loosened planks, but neither exchanging a word. Natalie appeared somewhat sobered by her visit, and West noticed that she had tied a light veil over her face, which slightly shadowed her features. It was only his they reached the curb that she spoke, her voice rather low and listless.

"Would you mind driving the car back?" she asked Coolidge. "Really I feel quite unnerved."

"No wonder," he returned sympathetically. "I have never witnessed a sadder case; the conditions were even worse than I imagined. I should never have brought you with me, my dear."

"Oh, I am not sorry I came; but it has been a lesson to me. I do not think I ever before realized what such poverty meant. It was most pitiful."

"Do not think of it any longer, Natalie," Coolidge insisted rather gruffly. "They are all right now, I shall telephone for a doctor as soon as we get back, and attend to the rent the first thing tomorrow."

"I know, Uncle, but I cannot forget so easily."

The returning ride seemed very brief, and, almost before West realized it, the car whirled in through the Coolidge gate, and came to a stop at the door. The party separated pleasantly, Natalie disappeared somewhere within, while the two men strolled out to the tennis court where the guests were enjoying a spirited game. All met again at lunch, and then separated, some to motor over to the lake, the others amusing themselves as they saw fit. Both Coolidge and Natalie vanished, while West, finding himself alone, chose a book from the library, and, solaced by a cigar, sought a shady nook on the porch.

The book, however, was but a mark for his thoughts, which continually revolved about the strange surroundings in which he found himself. He was apparently making no progress, was no nearer a solution of the mystery confronting him. Thus far, at least, no direct clue had presented itself. Numerous things had occurred to strengthen suspicion, and to increase interest in the quest. But beyond this—nothing. He liked the girl and was completely enlisted in her service. He disliked Percival, and was convinced the fellow was planning evil. Several incidents had already strengthened this belief; yet there was nothing positive upon which to build; no path of adventure for him to follow. To speculate was easy enough, but real facts eluded him.

Sexton appeared in the door, evidently looking for some one. The man espied him there in the shadow of the vines, and came forward.

"Miss Coolidge requests your presence, sir, for a few moments," he said gravely.

"Why, certainly; did she say where Sexton?"

"In the library, sir; she is waiting there now."

"Very well. I will join her at once. Thank you, Sexton," and West disappeared into the cool, darkened hall.

CHAPTER V

An Unexpected Dismissal.

The shades had been drawn closely to exclude the sun, and, for a moment after he first crossed the threshold of the library, West was unable to distinguish any occupant. He heard Sexton silently close the door behind him, but it was not until she moved slightly that he was able to perceive her presence directly across from where he stood. Her voice broke the silence.

"You will find a seat next to the window, Captain," she said quietly. "It was very good of you to come."

"The pleasure was mine," he replied. "You wished to speak with me, the servant said."

"Yes." She leaned back against the couch on which she rested, with face now clearly revealed, one hand nervously twirling a fan. "This is a very strange situation in which we find ourselves, Captain West."

"I have felt so," he admitted, surprised at this beginning. "Yet I must confess, I am now becoming quite reconciled."

She sat up suddenly, with eyes searching his face.

"What do you mean by that?"

"Perhaps I ought not to say," he answered boldly. "Yet circumstances seemingly justify frankness between us. I mean that I feel far more deeply interested in the final outcome of this affair today than I did yesterday—it means more to me."

"Indeed! Why?"

"Why, that can make no difference. Let them suppose we had a quarrel, and that our engagement is broken," and she laughed again, evidently vastly amused at the idea.

"But you, personally?" he insisted.

She sobered instantly, also rising and facing him.

"Captain West, let us be sensible. I invited you here for a certain purpose. You were employed as much as any of my other servants. Is that sufficient answer?"

"It certainly is. I will depart at once."

"Thank you. The limousine will be at the door. You will return to the club, I presume?"

"Temporarily, until other arrangements are made."

He bowed and left her standing there in the shadows, the expression of her face veiled, but there seemed no response, no softening in the rigid attitude of her figure. She did not care; was only interested in his immediate departure. The change had occurred with such abruptness, West was unable as yet to realize its full significance, but, with no attempt to combat her decision, left the room, closing the door behind him.

CHAPTER VI

The Body of a Suicide.

As the car whirled West down the circling driveway, the only sign of life visible about the house was the motionless figure of Sexton on the steps. If either Miss Natalie, or Percival Coolidge, took interest enough in the proceedings to witness his departure, they chose to remain carefully concealed within. There was no pretense even at speeding the parting guest. He had simply been dismissed, turned out, decently enough, perhaps, considering his status, yet with a certain measure of contempt which rankled nevertheless.

The young man could not altogether reconcile this style of treatment with his preconception of Miss Natalie Coolidge. He had been too deeply impressed by her to easily relinquish his previously formed opinion of her character. This latest action did not at all coincide with her former open friendliness. He had not gone to her as a servant, nor had she in any way treated him as such. What could account for so remarkable a change?

Perhaps it was the influence of Percival Coolidge. This explanation seemed probable. The man had in some way regained her confidence, and then, through trickery, had succeeded in poisoning her mind. From the very first Coolidge had disliked him instinctively, and made no effort to conceal his feelings; he resented the intimacy between him and Natalie, naturally enough, and would use every means possible to get the younger man completely out of the house. No doubt he looked upon him as dangerous. But why? There could only be one answer to this query. His own dishonesty; his secret knowledge of some trickery relative to the funds of the estate. He had convinced the girl of his honesty, but, more than ever, West loathed the fellow as a rascal.

These thoughts flitted through his mind, yet not consecutively, as the car left the grounds, and turned on to the main road, leading cityward. They were still skirting the Coolidge estate, although a bungalow behind one was concealed by shrubbery. Suddenly, just as they cleared the bridge, and began to mount the opposite grade, there came a sharp report, sounding so close at hand the chauffeur leaned on his brake, and glanced anxiously over the side of the car.

"Blow-out, wasn't it, sir?"

"No," said West shortly, staring himself out into the grove of trees at their left. "It was a shot fired over there; a revolver I should say. Wait a second, Sanders, until I see what has happened."

It was purely curiosity which led him to leave the car. The sound of either a rifle or a shotgun in that lonely spot would have been inexcusable, missed as natural enough, but a pistol was different. That was no place for such a report. He somehow had a grimly sinister sound.

Determined to learn exactly what had happened, West pressed his passage forward through the vines of the fence, and emerged into the field beyond. A few dozen paces more and he found the clover trampled, as though a man had passed that way. The trail led into a shallow depression, past a rather large boulder, near which the trampling of the grass was even more plainly revealed, as though the stranger had remained here for some time, had even seated himself, and then, abruptly ended a few yards away. Evidently the fellow had turned back at this point and retraced his steps.

West, now thoroughly puzzled and already convinced that some mystery hovered over the place, began to circle through the untrampled clover, but without any defined purpose. All at once, at the lower end of the gully he came, unexpectedly, upon another trail, this one well marked, apparently frequently used, which led straight across the field, and terminated at a small gate leading through the wire fence. Evidently here was a short cut to the road, well known to the servants on the estate, and possibly others. The discovery, however, told nothing further than this, and contenting himself with another glance about the unchanged field of rustling clover, West proceeded along the course of the path, intending to thus rejoin the automobile, waiting his return behind the trees.

Within a few steps of the gate, which was closed, he came to a sudden, horrified pause, staring ahead at a strange something huddled in the path. It was a shapeless thing, bearing no resemblance to a human being, until he advanced closer; then he recognized the form of a man, curled up as a dog sleeps, face down, hidden by his arm, and limbs drawn up, as if in a sudden spasm of agony. A hat was in the path beyond, where it had fallen, and a revolver lay glittering in the sunlight a few feet away. There was nothing familiar about either figure or clothing, yet unquestionably there lay the body of a suicide. The single shot they had heard, the cold-hearted revolver close to the dead man's hand, were clear evidence of what had occurred.

The unexpectedness of this discovery, the peculiar position of the dead man, the loneliness of that deserted field in which he lay, shocked West and, for a moment left him strangely hesitant. Who was the man? What could have led up to the pitiful tragedy? Yet he advanced step by step nearer to the hideous object in the path. The man had been shot directly behind the right ear, killed instantly, no doubt, as the deadly bullet crashed through the brain. West lifted the arm which concealed the face, already shrinking from the suspicion which had begun to assail him. Then he knew who the dead man was—Percival Coolidge.

West stood guard beside the body until servants came and bore it to the house, but made no effort to follow. Instead he gave his address to Sexton, and continued his journey into the city. After what had passed between them he had no desire to again encounter Miss Natalie; and under these circumstances, actually shrank from meeting her. Just what this man's death might mean to the girl he could not safely conjecture, yet deep down in his own heart, he felt convinced that this act of self-destruction would later prove to be a confession of guilt. Yet, be that as it may, he was already definitely ruled out of the matter. Not unless she personally sent for him could he ever venture to go to her again in any capacity. To his mind this decision was final.

He was called for the inquest and gave his testimony. The hearing was brief, and the facts ascertained so clear there remained no doubt in the minds of any one but what this was a case of suicide. No particular attempt was made to probe into the cause, the personal affairs of the dead man being left for later investigation. West saw Natalie at the inquest for the very few moments she was upon the stand, but their eyes did not meet, nor did the girl give any evidence of recognition. Somehow the impression the young woman left upon him in those few moments was not a pleasant one. He could not clearly analyze this result, yet she was either acting a part to conceal her true emotions, or else she was really indifferent.

It was not until the following day that reason began to reassert itself, and he succeeded in marshaling the facts of the case more clearly in his own mind. He even began to doubt and question his own testimony, yet, before he reached any real conclusion, one of the club servants approached his chair.

"Captain West, there is a man out here asking to see you."

"A man! Where?"

"I had him wait in the anteroom, sir."

"Very well, Mapes."

It was Sexton, twirling his hat nervously in his hands, and still standing irresolutely in the middle of the floor. As sight of West he took a hasty step forward, eager to explain the cause of his presence.

"You'll pardon me, sir," he burst forth in apology, "But I must see you, sir."

"That's quite all right, Sexton. Let's step in here where we can talk quietly."

He pointed the way into a private card room, closing the door behind his visitor.

(To be continued.)

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E. J. POLLARD.
Editor and Proprietor

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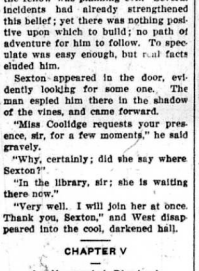
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"Really I Feel Quite Unnerved."



"What Do You Mean by That?"

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Who Was the Man.

FEED AND CARE OF COWS

SOME POINTS IN SUCCESSFUL DAIRYING.

Dairy Cows Performs Double Duty In Supporting Herself and Producing Large Quantities of Food Stuff for the Human Race and Must Be Cared For Accordingly.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

There is too much waste in many dairy stables through owners not giving the cow a chance to do her work. Tied up all winter long, any feed that she gets must be brought to her; it is the raw material with which she works. The cow can not create milk out of nothing, so if the feed supplied is not sufficient for production then she will be as an idle machine in the factory, no production. Cows that are underfed never made any money for their owners, and might better not exist.

The successful dairyman treats his cow in a way that will insure health, comfort and production. Some fail because they stop after providing just enough to give health and comfort. They should go all the way and provide for production. The overhead is the same. Work the cow machine to capacity that she may give you a production that will pay for feed, labor and also give a good profit.

A cow that yields 8,000 pounds of milk in a year produces within that period more food products than are contained in the entire body of a fat bullock weighing 1,200 pounds. While the cow is producing the 8,000 pounds of milk she maintains her own body and she also supplies the substances for the growth of her unborn calf. Quite a heavy task and all the energy used in the life processes comes from the feeds that are supplied to her, she cannot create anything, her function is to convert vegetable feeds to flesh and milk. When food is not supplied in sufficient quantity the cow is helpless. And so we see so many poor emaciated, starved cows during the winter. All of which would be willing workers if their owners could see the point, and supply feed in abundance that the animals could do the work of producing milk, butter fat and young.

The successful dairy farmer

1. Uses cows of dairy type, temperament and breeding.
2. Treats his cows gently, keeps them contented, in comfortable quarters and follows a regular daily round of feeding, cleaning and milking.
3. Weighs and records the production of each individual, discards those that fail after having a fair chance.
4. Feeds a clean, wholesome, well-balanced ration during the winter and good grass and clover with grain as needed during the summer.
5. Gives the cow a six weeks' vacation period with liberal feed allowances between lactations.
6. Provides comfort at time of calving, is prepared for milk fever, and mammitis. Feeds sparingly for first few days and gradually brings up to full feed in two weeks' time.
7. Provides light, ventilation, clean water, and salt during period of stabling.
8. Protects his cows from the cold winds of winter, the excess heat and flies of summer. Provides a shelter of trees or sheds near at hand.
9. Uses the clovers, red, sweet and alfalfa with corn silage to form the bulk of the ration.
10. Watches both ends of the machine, knows what goes in and what comes out. Values both and strikes a trial balance frequently. Asks the question, "Who is at fault? Why the loss?" or, "Why the profit?" and has horse-sense to admit his fault, if he is at fault—and credit the cow if she is entitled to credit.—L. Stevenson, Dept. of Extension, O. A. College.

What Dairymen Are Looking For.

Dairy farmers producing milk for the city trade depend largely on the half and half type of farmer-breeder for their supply of cows. These specialists in milk production are the widewake business type of men. They know feeds, cows and markets. When they go out to buy more cows up and down the country side roads, this is what they look for:—Cows with dairy temperament, feed capacity, well developed milk organs, constitution, vigor, freedom from tuberculosis, mastitis and abortion.

Dairy temperament is indicated by a wedge-shaped conformation, freedom from marked coarseness, alertness, activity and bright eye.

Feed capacity is indicated by a long deep roomy middle, broad muzzle, strong jaw, and well-developed salivary glands.

Well-developed milk organs are indicated by an udder of good size and quality, well attached forward and high up between the thighs, large well-placed teats, and large veins running forward on the abdomen.

Constitution and vigor are indicated by a good heart girth and a good width through the region of the heart, a healthy condition of the skin and hair.

Freedom from disease is best indicated by the application of the tuberculin test and also the contagious abortion agglutination test.—L. Stevenson, Dept. of Extension, O. A. College.

Dairy Notes.

Raw milk as delivered to dairies is not likely to remain sweet longer than 12 to 24 hours, whereas when pasteurized and cooled it will be good and sweet for two or three days. This is a decided advantage for the milk dealer and also for the housewife, who is frequently troubled with sour milk when the produce is handled in a raw condition.

The Royal Society.

The Royal Society grew out of two small groups of friends, who met occasionally in London and Oxford to discuss scientific questions, about the middle of the seventeenth century. These were organized into a definite society in 1660, and two years later the society was granted a charter by Charles II., and incorporated as the Royal Society. Its early meetings took place in Gresham College, and afterwards in Crane Court. In 1782 the place of meeting was transferred to Somerset House, and in 1857 to Burlington House, London.

TESTING VEGETABLES

WHAT EXPERIMENTAL FARM IN S. W. ONTARIO FOUND.

Experiences With Certain Varieties of Celery, Cabbage, Corn, Head Lettuce, Onions and Tomatoes.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Variety tests were conducted at the Experimental Station for Southwestern Ontario on the following: Cabbage, celery, head lettuce, onions and tomatoes.

Celery.—Eighteen strains and varieties of celery were listed and fourteen breeding lots transferred from the Ontario Agricultural College. The conclusions reached were that in general the old strains of Paris Golden Self Blanching seem to be better adapted to muck soil conditions than the new strains except where celery is grown for summer market and immediate sale. The new, more vigorous strains seemed to mature quickly, and when well blanched must be sold or they become pithy and therefore inferior.

The strains that proved superior were: Paris Golden Self-Blanching-Eberle; Paris Golden Self-Blanching, Midgeley; Paris Golden Self-Blanching, Jerome B. Rice; Paris Golden Self-Blanching (new type), Vilmorin; East Blanching, Eberle. The last two strains mentioned seemed superior strains of the newer type. The first mentioned was good for summer cropping, the last as an easy blanching main crop celery.

Cabbage.—The new variety of cabbage, namely Golden Acre, was tested against such standard varieties as Copenhagen, Early Express and Early Jersey Wakefield. It was found that the variety is a round head cabbage and cuts at approximately the same season as Jersey Wakefield. The plants mature very uniformly. However, a considerable variation in the strains from different seed firms was shown and the variety seems to have a tendency to split quickly after producing a marketable head. A variety named Eberle's Wonderful did very well under our conditions.

Corn.—Varieties of corn were tested as to season of ripening. Of the important varieties produced White Cory was nine days earlier than Golden Bantam, and Golden Bantam produced marketable ears seventeen days before either Stowell's Evergreen or Bantam Evergreen.

Head Lettuce.—In the head lettuce tests three varieties of the cabbage head type seemed well adapted for the district—namely, Iceberg, Nonpareil and New Yorker or Wonderful. The last mentioned proved to be a later strain of this type of lettuce. In the other head types the Wayahead showed up well.

Onions.—Onions were tested on muck soil. Of the varieties tested Southport Yellow Globe and Yellow Globe Danvers seem best adapted when early maturity and total yield is considered, to the locality. A strain of Spanish onions, Riverside Sweet Spanish, did well for onions of this type. Under test at the Department of Horticulture at the Ontario Agricultural College, a variety of set onions, Ebenezer, proved most successful in the production of good, early, mature onions.

Tomatoes.—Some forty-five strains or varieties of tomatoes were tested out for adaptability for the district. Of the standard varieties good strains of Earliana seem best adapted to the district. However, one newer variety gives some promise and should be tested out extensively. The variety Wayahead produced early fruit of good color and smoothness. For main crop for canning purposes John Baer and Bonney Best showed up well although two varieties, namely Reeves' Seedling and New Red Head, gave excellent promise in this regard. A striking fact was brought out in these tests. Varieties showed much variation when procured from different sources. Most particularly in Bonny Best some strains showed much superior to others.

Breeding material was transferred from the College to the Experimental Station and tests of the strains were made. Second generation crosses of cucumbers were grown both of pickling and slicing types and promising form early strains will be found.

The most extensive work was done, however, in tomatoes of the John Baer-Earliana cross, "Canadian." Some seven hundred plants of this variety were grown and individual records of each plant kept. Some thirty-five plant selections were made from the plants of best type. A careful consideration of earliness, yield, color and smoothness was made. These progeny lots will be tested in 1925. As an early variety the "Canadian" did exceedingly well. The earliest plants produced fruit as early as Earliana and the quality and yield were much superior. It is expected that in the new test lots more uniform or mearly strains will be found.

An experiment was conducted to determine the relative value of manure and commercial fertilizer in cucumber and melon growing and whether or not as good results could be obtained from the use of manure along the row or in the hill, as when manure was broadcasted.

The results indicate that manure is essential in the production of good crops, but that as good results may be obtained when manure is placed along the row or in the hill as when it is broadcasted with a very great saving of manure.

"Long Parliament."

The name "Long Parliament" is applied to that Parliament of England which first met on November 3, 1640, and which held its last sitting on March 16, 1660. It was the Parliament that set about pulling up by the roots the grievances that had grown to be intolerable under Charles I. The king's unlawful attempt to arrest six of its members brought to a head the contentions between King and Parliament, and the great Civil War followed. The Long Parliament rendered great service to the cause of constitutional government, but it, too, fell away from its principles and Cromwell expelled many of its members. The Restoration of the Stuart line brought the Long Parliament to an end.

The Head of the House.

Agent: "Is the head of the house in?"

Man: "Just a moment. (Calling up) Sophie! (No answer.) Yes, that was it you wanted with me?"

FUNNY PUNS IN POETRY.

A Few Laughable Lines on Unusual Names.

Even the greatest of our wits have not always been proof against the temptation to pun on names.

A century or more ago there lived an eminent physician, Dr. Lettsom, who signed his prescriptions, "I Lettsom." This practice suggested the following lines:—

When any patients call in haste,
I physics, bleeds, and sweats 'em;
If after that they choose to die,
Why, what cares I? I Let's 'em.

Even Lord Lyttelton, usually very staid, perpetrated poetic puns, of which the following tribute to the beautiful Lady Browne is a fair example:—

When I was young and debonair
The brownest nymph to me was fair;
But now I'm old and wiser grown,
The fairest nymph to me is Browne.

When one of Charles Lamb's friend taunted him with his bachelor condition, he retorted:—

If e'er I ask a maiden's hand—
Sure as three scruples make a drachm—
I tremble lest she'd sweetly say,
"Yes, thanks, I'll take a little Lamb."

Few men were more skilled in this form of wit than the late Sir Frank Lockwood. Once, when he was prosecuting two burglars who bore the poetic names of Flowers and Leaves, the former prisoner was convicted, while the latter, against whom the evidence was equally strong, was acquitted. When the verdict was announced the famous counsel scribbled the following lines and sent them up to the judge:—

"Justice is blind," the maxim says,
And this is why my spirit grieves—
She's plucked the Flower beyond a doubt,
Alas! she's overlooked the Leaves.

There was a Dissenting minister, the Rev. John Onion, whose power of pathos was such that his eloquence was often almost drowned in floods of tears. This gift of compelling tears inspired a wit to write these lines:—

For pathos that can move to tears
One man I'd lay my money on—
For surely he's no tears to shed
Who weeps not at an Onion.

The failure of two Irish bankers whose names were Going and Gonne suggested the following lines:—

Going and Gonne are now both one
For Gonne is Going and Gojng is Gonne!

The wedding of a Mr. Lyte, whose swarthy complexion belied his name, to a Miss Fowle, a pretty blonde, gave rise to this humorous verse:—

While some assert that black is white,
And others swear that wrong is right,
A bolder statement still I dare,
That Lyte is dark and Fowle is fair.

A slip containing the following lines is said to have been thrown through the window of a prison-van at Liverpool, where Mr. Hopwood, the Recorder, was as distinguished by his lenient sentences on criminals as Mr. Justice Day was by his severity.

Oh! Mr. Hopwood, what shall I do?
They've sent me to the Assizes
And I wanted to come to you;
They tell me I shall only have
The sentence of a Day,
But oh! Mr. Hopwood,
I'm afraid I've come to stay!

Some years ago a children's ball was given at the house of a Canon, who wrote to an old friend, a Col. Noys, to invite him to be present. To this invitation the colonel sent this witty answer:—

You ask me if I'll join your throng
Of gay, light-footed girls and boys—
How can a Canon-ball go off,
I'd like to know, without a Noys?

"Say '99.'"

Why does a doctor always demand of a patient, as he applies his ear to the stethoscope: "Say 'ninety-nine'"?

Why is that particular number chosen? Why not "Say 'one hundred'"?

Sir William Hale-White, president of the Royal Society of Medicine, has let the secret out. He explained in an address on "Auscultation" (listening) that a physician can often obtain evidence of the condition of his patient's chest by noting how the spoken voice is carried through it. The trained ear can quickly discern whether the chest contains air, solid, or fluid.

Since the words "ninety-nine" are produced in the larynx, they are the most suitable for this test.

Religion of the Indians.

The Indians, before the coming of the white man to America, had no idea of a Supreme God who created and loved mankind. They believed, however, in spirits, or Manitous, as they called them, who haunted the mountains, streams and lakes, and who were powerful to hurt or to help. Sorcerers, or "medicine men," who pretended to win the favor of these spirits by their magic, had great authority among all the tribes. Perhaps the greatest influence on the life of the Redman was that of the dream. Its supposed teachings he never failed to obey. The religion of the Indian moved him only through fear or selfishness, and had no power to make him lead a purer and a nobler life.

The Admiral's Plight.

An amusing story concerning an elderly and very important admiral whom he had to take up in a 'plane is told by Air-Commodore C. R. Samson, a well-known flying man.

All the time he was struggling to get the machine off the water he heard his passenger dancing about behind him and shouting out inaudible remarks. At last, utterly exasperated, the pilot turned and yelled, "To the deuce with you! Sit down!" As soon as the flight began he was filled with horror at the enormity of his offence in daring so to address an admiral, and he flew on and on over the North Sea for nearly three hours without venturing to look round.

Eventually he landed, expecting to be taken off in chains at any moment, but as soon as the engine stopped the admiral clambered stiffly out and said, "Well, I have never in my life been spoken to like that by a junior officer; but what I was trying to tell you all the time was that there was no seat in my part of the machine."

Where Life Was Really Gay

One of the witnesses at a Royal Commission appointed to inquire into a case of alleged bribery in an election in the Old Country stated that he had received twenty-five pounds to vote Conservative, and in cross-examination it was elicited that he had also received twenty-five pounds to vote Liberal.

Mr. Justice Mathew, in amazement, repeated: "You say you received twenty-five pounds to vote Conservative?" "Yes, my lord."

"And you also received twenty-five pounds to vote Liberal?" "Yes, my lord."

"And for whom did you vote at the finish?" asked the astonished judge. The witness, with injured dignity in every line of his face, answered with great earnestness: "I voted, my lord, according to my conscience!"

The above is told in "Old Pink 'Un Days," by J. B. Booth, a thoroughly amusing book which draws a picture of life in the days gone by. The author has a great fund of stories, of which the following are other examples:—

A Bond Street porter once took a picture to Buckingham Palace for King Edward's inspection. He seized the opportunity to write a letter to his father, and was given some of the official notepaper. The King entered the room as he was writing, and at His Majesty's request he showed him the note. The opening sentence made the King laugh. It ran:

"Buckingham Palace,
Friday.

"Dere Father,
"Please note change of address."

One of the most amusing stories concerns the boxing ring. "It happened one night," the author says, "in a certain school of arms,' where a great deal of latitude was allowed if excitement seemed lacking, and a couple of middle-weight novices were slopping away. Presently an agonised howl went up, and one of them appealed to the referee.

"'Phoo! Guv'nor—he bit me!' 'Did he, my lad?' replied the unruffled referee. 'Well, what abaht it—ain't you got not blinkin' teeth? Box on!'"

John Corlett, the proprietor of the 'Pink 'Un,' was generous-hearted, and had a number of "pensioners." There was one hanger-on who, every publishing day, called for his half-crown, a dole to which he had no conceivable claim, except on the old man's pure kindness of heart.

One year, Corlett took a long sea holiday. On his first appearance in Fleet Street after the holiday, the hanger-on was awaiting him, and the usual half-crown dropped into the outstretched palm. He looked at the coin with disgust, turned it over, and demanded indignantly: "What about the arrears, Mr. Corlett?"

Then there is the story of the two betting enthusiasts who were having a dispute concerning the exact date of the introduction of the Bishop of Hereford's Anti-Betting Bill. They attempted to settle the matter by addressing to his lordship a very civil letter beginning: "In order to decide a bet, will your lordship kindly state . . ."

A girl who applied for work on a farm was asked many questions regarding her agricultural knowledge, and her answers were not entirely satisfactory. "Does thee know anything about horses?" the farmer asked.

"Horses?" she repeated, brightening up visibly. "Rather! I know a lot about horses. You see, I was typist in a bookmaker's office!"

During a visit Beerbohm Tree made to America, an American said to him: "Yep, it's got on or get under with us, or, as you Britishers say, it's deeds not words that count." "My friend," said Tree, impressively, "have you ever sent a telegram?"

"In his political days," the author says, "Lord Rosebery was properly squelched by the little twelve-year-old daughter of a Clyde engineer. When the peer dropped in for a talk with her father she was busy with her home lessons and, with characteristic geniality, the head of the House of Primrose asked her what she was doing 'I'm daein' ma sums for the schule the morn,' she replied. 'I doubt if I could do them,' said the peer. 'Then,' said the child, with conviction, 'ye wouldna pass the foorth standard, an' ye'd be put in the bottom class wi' the wee bairns!'"

The "three worst spellers in journalism," according to the author, were engaged in a heated argument when their editor burst in to ask what all the row was about. And he was asked: "How many 't's' are there in duchess?"

Mr. Booth, in this most interesting book, declares that the mythical "ashes"—the cricket prize for which England and Australia so eagerly compete—originated in an "In Memoriam" notice which was published on the occasion of an English defeat, "in affectionate remembrance of English cricket." The notice ended: "The body will be cremated and the ashes taken to Australia."

Thrilling Honeymoons.

A well-known big-game hunter and his wife have just returned from a honeymoon spent in the village of a hitherto unknown Central African tribe.

One of the most remarkable honeymoons was that spent by Major Cotton and his wife, who, immediately after their marriage in Nairobi, set out on foot for the mysterious Mountains of the Moon, on whose perilous slopes they spent a year among cannibals and gorillas before returning to civilization.

Even more thrilling was the wedding journey undertaken by Count de Lesdain and his bride, who plunged into the heart of China on a dangerous expedition that took them over mountains 20,000 feet high and into places where white people had never previously set foot.

But the most hazardous undertaking of this kind was the ill-fated voyage of Captain Andrews and his American bride, who left the altar and embarked in a tiny vessel with the object of crossing the Atlantic. Presumably the ship was lost at sea, for the honeymooners were never heard of again.

SILVER HARVEST.

Picturesque Scenes Among the Manx Fisherfolk.

Sunset over Peel Harbor, Isle of Man, and the castle standing out black and clear against a sky of flame, says Answers. Away over the water, very faint through the golden haze of evenide, can be distinguished the Mull of Galway. On the other side of the bay the "Headlands" lie rugged and clear, bathed in the mellow glow.

We look towards the old grey town, and a wonderful sight greets our eyes—the fishing fleet is putting out to sea. One after another the chocolate sails swell in the light summer breeze, and the smacks sail proudly out. They leave at sunset, so as to "make" the fishing ground before dark, and return at sunrise.

The entire fleet is controlled by an "admiral," but each boat has its own skipper. The haul or catch is divided into three parts—one for the owner, one for the skipper, and one to be divided among the crew, which usually consists of about five men and a boy.

When, as sometimes happens, the fleet is out for a longer period than one night, every fishing lad leaves the lady of his affections in the care of his best friend, who has to amuse and entertain the fair damsel, and see that she keeps her affections dutifully free.

The Sunday before leaving for a long trip is the occasion for a service on the beach for blessing the boats.

A quaint superstition still exists concerning the third boat, which is considered to be "unlucky." This always entails rather a scramble between the second and third, which sometimes results in a delay of some days before either will leave. The difficulty has been overcome by their being tied together.

One of the most delightful of sights is a net full of mackerel being hauled in by the light of the moon. The net and its contents look a mass of scintillating silver, bringing to mind two beautiful lines of the Manx fishermen's hymn. Many of the men are farmers as well as fishermen:

"For them we reap the golden corn by day,
By night the silver harvest of the sea."

"Them," of course, meaning their wives and children.

The air is cold yet sweet. Over the east a faint, rose-colored flush deepens; long rays of gold slant up into the sky and wakes the grey sea into color and life, chasing away the wraith-like mist.

In this glorious setting the fleet returns. At first it is only a speck in the distance, then gradually it becomes more distinct, until at last you see the smacks dotted over the water like a flock of gigantic birds, rust-colored wings asproad.

Nearer and nearer they come. You can hear the shouts of the crews as they hurry about the decks, and the rattle of the ropes as the sails are lowered.

In at last, the smacks lie alongside the old grey quay. With their arrival Peel seems suddenly to awaken, and the quiet of early morning is gone. Soon, along the quaint streets and sunlit promenades of the island, will be heard the cry of "fresh herring!"

Idly you will perhaps listen, giving little thought to the men who answer the call of the sea, seeking to wrest a livelihood from it.

When Wine Skins Were Used.

The vessels chiefly used in the early days for holding wine, were invariably the skins of animals. These skins were formed into crude bags and the seams were cemented with pitch or resin. Such were the wine-skins successfully employed by the wily Gibeonites in their negotiations with Joshua. These were succeeded by earthenware jars known as amphorae, the size and shape of which are obviously modeled on the primitive wineskin. The amphorae was glazed inside and not outside, the glazing being a resinous composition evidently copied from that used for wineskins. Its capacity was about three gallons, and its aperture was at the thick end or top, unlike the wineskin, which was filled and emptied at the thin end or bottom. This simple but thoroughly practical vessel for containing wine remained in use without change for many centuries in Egypt, Greece and Rome. It was stored by thrusting the small end into the cellar floor of dry sand. When the first tier was completed this was covered up deeply with more dry sand, another tier of amphorae was placed above it, also smothered in sand, and there it was left for years to mature at an even temperature.

Poor House for the Once Rich.

One of the most unique institutions of which New York can boast is a poor house for ex-rich men. It is devoid of any appearance of charity and is known as the Andrew Freedman Home. It is the gift of Andrew Freedman, capitalist and baseball magnate. It is nonsectarian and is operated solely for the care and maintenance of gentle folk of advanced age who were once wealthy and now live in penury. As far as possible these folks have an opportunity to enjoy the same mode of life which they led in days of affluence. The structure is of gray limestone and is four stories high. It contains forty-eight bedrooms. There is a large community library, a stately living room, a Chinese dining-room and an inviting card-room.

Whence Comes Term "Bit."

The visitor at the West coast of Canada is likely to be puzzled by a merchant asking two, four or six "bits" for an article. Its history is connected in the old "Chinook" or trading language, but the origin of the term "bit" goes back even farther to Spanish. A "fippenny bit" was really the 12½ cents unit derived from the old Spanish real or one-eighth of a dollar, long used for computation and pricing in New Orleans, California, and most seacoast towns. The United States never had a 12½ cent coin of any sort to this day a quarter or 25-cent piece is commonly spoken of as "two bits." The name "fippenny bit" or five penny bit, obviously derived from a reference to the British and American colonial penny which was worth a fraction more than two cents of Canadian money.

Britain's Mystery Race

Most people imagine that the earliest civilization in Britain was Roman, says London Answers. But that is not the case. There are traces in Scotland of a mysterious culture earlier than that which followed in the wake of the all-conquering eagles of the Eternal City.

Long before the Romans set foot in Britain the Caledonians built a "dyke," with forts along it at regular intervals. It started on the East Coast of Scotland, went to within a mile of where Galashiels now stands, and then turned south through Scott's Borderland to Peel Fell, in Cumberland.

In three places this ancient fortification survives, and is known variously as the Catrail, the Deil's Dyke, and the Picts' Work Ditch. The dyke was some twenty-six feet broad, supported on either side by ramparts, each about seven feet high and twelve feet thick.

All over Scotland are hundreds of forts built on hill-tops. The White Caterthun, in Forfarshire, is a good example of these. It consists of four circles of stone, the diameter of the inner circle being eighty paces. The stones are twenty-five feet thick at the top and over a hundred feet thick at the base.

Beyond the outer circle is a ditch with an earthen breastwork round it, while beyond this, again, runs a double entrenchment. The entrances to these various circles are zigzagged, so that each can remain covered by fortifications.

The fort at Bamukin, in Aberdeenshire, has five great stone circles, all perfectly round and flawlessly built, although there are no toolmarks to show how they were shaped.

These buildings are interesting but not puzzling, because we know for what purpose they were built; but there are others, commonly known as Picts' Burghs, to which no use can be assigned.

A burgh is a single tower, perfectly round in shape, wide at the bottom and narrowing towards the top from the outside. The outer walls of these towers, shaped into perfect circles, have no openings of any sort except the entrance. Obviously, then, the buildings were never intended for forts.

Inside, the walls slope the reverse way, and between the two are countless rooms, often too small for people ever to have lived in them. The largest of these mystery towers is that of Ropsay, in the Orkneys.

At pottery the Caledonians could not compare with the Romans, since the potter's wheel seems to have been unknown amongst them. But they almost excelled the "masters of the world" in their ornaments. The mountains yielded their craftsmen gold, silver, bronze, amber, rubies, and rock crystals such as agate, jasper, and cairngorms and jet. From these they made ornaments and weapons.

Most people are familiar with the shoulder-brooches with which Highlanders fasten their plaids. Brooches such as these, only much more elaborate, have been found in both cairns and towers. They are of gold or silver, or both, circular in shape, and intricately chased with interturning rings. Often they are jewel-studded. They were obviously made for fastening the heavy, many-hued tartan—stuffs mentioned by Roman writers as being worn by the Caledonians.

Even more interesting than the ornaments are the weapons of the people. From bronze they made themselves beautiful short swords, or long daggers, shaped like the gladioli leaves, on which the Romans later modelled their swords. The handles of these knives—"dirks" the Scots of a later day called them—were of gold and silver, richly chased and jewelled.

Their shields, or targes, are also beautiful. They are small and round and are made of bronze, embossed with circles of jewels and raised mouldings.

All these things and many others have been supposed to date back to about 500 B.C.; but this year a discovery, not yet fully investigated, has suggested that this early civilization built up by Britain's mystery race may date as far as 2,000 B.C. or farther. On the Castle Rock, Edinburgh, has been found a complete map of the heavens as they were in the days of the Pharaohs. Who drew this plan so long ago? Certainly no naked savage!

Setback for Heckler.

One heckler in the last British elections received an answer he did not expect. Sometimes the heckler finds a Tartar when he makes his thrust, and when this one suggested to Sir Alfred Butt that talk came cheap from one reared in the lap of luxury, the latter replied:

"You poor fool! If you live to be ninety-nine you will not have done half the work that I have done so far in half my life. I was not born with a silver spoon in my mouth. Whatever I have got I have worked for. I worked at Harrods till eight o'clock at night for 10s. per week. Then I went home and addressed envelopes for Smiths at 2s. a thousand."

Discolored Curtain Rods.

Brass curtain rods that are discolored and spoilt by verdigris can be renovated by scouring them with powdered pumice stone and turpentine, made into a paste. They can be polished with dry powder or with metal polish, and can either be relacquered or rubbed with an oily rag.

John Early, a London schoolboy, has not been late once in seven years.

What's the Use?

He—Do you think I ought to see your husband about my marrying your daughter? She—Dear me, no! He will read all about it in the papers.—Puck.

Always Waiting.

Dashaway—You have splendid looking clothes, old man. Who is your tailor? Cleverton—He's the first man you see as you go out.—Life.

Do not chase a rainbow unless you have a necessary errand in that direction.—Youth's Companion.

TRIAL BY COMBAT.

"Pistols For Two and Coffee For One."

The most famous political duel was probably that fought in 1804 between Alexander Hamilton, the leader of the Federalist party in America, and Aaron Burr, then Vice-President of the United States. Hamilton, who had been George Washington's right-hand man and the principal author of the American Constitution, was killed, and Burr went on to lead that Imperialist adventure in the undeveloped West which culminated in the greatest political trial in American history.

According to his enemies, Burr designed to make himself the Napoleon of America; but his schemes went wrong, and his followers dispersed.

Not every duel has been an affair of formal arrangement. In the days before artillery every battle was more or less a series of duels between individuals. When two especially notable champions met, the general conflict usually ceased for the time being and both armies gathered round to watch the encounter.

In frontier, as apart from civilized warfare, the same thing may happen to-day. In her story of the life of her brother, the famous Buffalo Bill, Helen Cody Wetmore tells how, after Custer's last stand, a party of Cheyenne warriors met Merritt's command, to which Buffalo Bill was attached.

After some preliminary skirmishing, a chief rode out in front of the Cheyennes and cried:

"I know you, Pa-has-ka (Long-haired Chief)! Come and fight me if you want to fight!"

Buffalo Bill rode forward fifty yards, and the chief advanced a like distance. Then both rifles spoke. The Indian's horse fell, but at the same moment Buffalo Bill's charger stumbled and threw him.

Both men were on their feet again in an instant, and fired simultaneously at a range of only twenty yards. The Indian fell in a heap, dead, and two hundred warriors dashed up to avenge him.

At the same moment a company of soldiers charged to the rescue. As they thundered up, Buffalo Bill swung over his head the Indian's war-bonnet and shouted:

"The first scalp for Custer!"

Racing Memories.

About the name of Lord Derby is the golden haze of romance, says a writer in Answers. A great statesman and an instinctive soldier and a world-famous diplomat, he represents success won by such sheer personality and genius as would have brought him to the front even if he had not been born with all the advantages of a great name and great traditions.

To millions of people who have no very great interest in high politics, the name of Lord Derby is associated with the sport of kings. The Derbys have for hundreds of years been illustrious figures on the Turf.

"It was the practice of my ancestors," Lord Derby told me, "to plant at Knowsley a grove of trees to celebrate the outstanding victory of a horse, and these groves are known by the horses' name. Some of the avenues bear names which cannot be traced in any works of reference—horses that have passed beyond human remembrance!"

The association of the Earls of Derby with racing is almost lost in the mists of history. The house of Stanley has raced throughout the ages, but never on the extensive and successful scale which has marked the regime of the present holder of the title.

Lord Derby was twenty-eight when he first registered his colors—black, white belt and cap—this was in 1893 and between 1893 and 1904 he had won eighty-three races of a value of £31,351, his best years being 1896, when he won £6,933, and 1897, when he won fifteen races of a smaller value.

Billiards In By-Gone Days.

The game of billiards has undergone considerable transformation since it was first introduced into England. The game first became fashionable when recommended to Louis XIV. by his doctors. In the early eighteenth century the table was square, with three pockets only on one side. In the middle was set up a small arch of iron, and beyond this was a mark, called the King, and the player had to drive the mark without upsetting either. By a statute not very ancient (Stat. 30, Geo. II.), billiards was declared to be an unlawful game, and it was an offence, punishable by a fine of ten pounds, to keep a table in a public-house. The original game, which seems to have been a kind of croquet, was played on the ground, the players kneeling.

Caoutchouc.

Caoutchouc, or Indian rubber, an elastic resinous substance that exudes by incisions from certain trees which are found in South America, Mexico, Africa and Asia, was observed in Hayti by Columbus in 1493. Rubber was first taken to Europe about the year 1735. An Englishman of that time writes that he had seen "a substance excellently adapted to the purpose of wiping from paper the marks of a black-lead pencil." It was sold at the rate of three shillings the cubic half-inch. The hardening of rubber by a process known as vulcanizing was discovered by C. Goodyear in 1839. The vulcanized rubber soon began to be used as a substitute for horn and tortoise-shell.

An Expensive Bridge.

London's most expensive bridge to maintain is the Tower Bridge, which costs something like £33,000 a year to keep in repair.

"Holy Year."

"Holy Year" in the Roman Catholic Church occurs every twenty-five years. This is due to an edict made in 1470.

Your Teeth.

"We believe that proper rules in diet are more important to teeth than brushing," says an official of the British Dental Association. "Simpler food and more raw fruit would be of immense benefit."

Millions of Years Old.

Two eggs found in South Dakota and believed to be millions of years old have been placed in a museum. They are stated to be among the oldest signs of animal life yet found.

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Plumbing, Furnace Work, Tinsmiths.

Hardware, Paints and Oils. Stoves, and Furnaces.

DAVY & ALLISON,
Next to Oaton's.

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BARBER and TOBACCONIST
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Everything clean and sanitary. Satisfaction guaranteed. We carry a full line of pipes, cigarettes and tobacco. Our prices are right

Bring your films to us. 25 years experience at developing and printing. Enlargements made on short notice. Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

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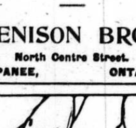
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We Sell for Less

3 lbs. Figs for	20c.
1 lb. Currants for	10c.
2 lbs. Raisins for	20c.
4 lb. tin Jam	50c.
3 lbs. Cocoa	25c.
1 lb. pure Singapore Pepper	20c.
3 boxes Dominion Matches	30c.
6 lbs. Epsom Salts for	25c.
1 lb. Sauerkraut	2c.
2 lbs. Dates for	20c.
2 lbs. Macaroni for	25c.
2 lbs. Soap Chips for	25c.
1 good Broom for	39c.

DENISON BROS.
North Centre Street.
NAPANEE, ONTARIO.



CORNS
end the pain quickly, *safely*

In one minute you can end the pain of corns with Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads. They end the misery of corns by eliminating the cause, friction-pressure. No danger of infection from cutting or corrosive acids.

Zino-pads are thin; antiseptic, waterproof. They protect while they heal. Sizes for corns, callouses and bunions. Call today and get a box of this new, magic corn treatment.

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Put one on—the pain is gone!
We also carry a complete line of Dr. Scholl's Foot Comfort Appliances and Remedies

The Haines Shoe Houses

Daly's Good Tea is dependable —When you buy a pound you know with certainty that you will serve a tea rich in flavor and of the proper strength, one that will make the members of your family or your guests exclaim, "What a splendid cup of tea." This famous brand for sale at WALLACE'S DRUG STORE.

Enjoy St. Patrick's Day by coming to St. Andrews' Church on Tuesday, March 17th, at six o'clock. Tickets 50c. 15-a

A memorial service for the late Ibri Sills will be held at the hour of the usual mid-week service at Grace Church.

Mr. Thos. Huff, a former well-known resident of North Fredericksburgh, at Huff's dock, died on Tuesday in Toronto. The remains were brought to Napanee for interment.

All those who are interested in religious education in Sunday schools and boys and girl's work in the churches, are invited to attend a council in Trinity Church on Friday, March 13th. Sessions will be held at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., under the leadership of Miss Mary Allison, Miss Bertha Laine, Rev. R. B. Ferris, and Rev. S. Clewman.

The Bishop of Ontario made his annual visit to St. Mary Magdalene's Church, on Sunday. Large congregations were present at both services and in the evening the church was crowded to its capacity. In the morning he dedicated the Leonard Memorial Windows, and in the evening he administered the rite of Confirmation to a large class of candidates. The Bishop's sermons on both occasions were impressive and convincing.

Court Lennox No. 78, Canadian Order of Foresters, will give a high-class concert and dance in the town hall on Wednesday evening, March 11th, at 8 p.m. The artists will be Miss L. P. Knapp, soprano; Mr. Allan Ker, baritone and Lauder impersonator; Mr. Jack Deacon, tenor, and Miss Edith Fenn, accompanist, all of Belleville. Walters' orchestra will supply music for dancing. Admission, Adults, 47c., Children, 23c. and tax.

A quiet wedding took place at "The Knoll," the residence of Thomas Lawrence, Bath, on Wednesday evening, when Lena Bernice, only surviving daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lawrence, became the bride of Alpheus Moon, a young farmer of the same place. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Lawson, following which the wedding supper was served. Mr. and Mrs. Moon left for Toronto, where they will visit for a short time before returning to Bath, where they will take up residence. Only the members of the two families were present at the wedding. Rev. Dr. Lawson married Mrs. Moon's parents over forty years ago.

"Take not Thy Holy Spirit from me," Ps. 51-11; "There shall in no wise enter into it anything that defileth," Rev. 21-27; "Lead me to the rock that is higher than I," Ps. 61-2; "O God, Thou art my God; early will I seek Thee," Ps. 63-1; "The Lord shall be thy confidence," Prov. 3-26; "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life," Rev. 2-10; "oS' teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom," Ps. 90-12; "I will fear no evil for Thou art with me; Thy rod and Thy staff they comfort me," Ps. 23-4.

Give me, O Lord, whate'er my lot may be;
A heart to look to and to lean on Thee;
Teach me the thing that pleaseth me to do,
And make my life to my profession true.

A BIBLE LOVER.

AMHERST ISLAND MAY BUY FERRY STEAMER

The council for the township of Amherst Island is still debating over the question of ferry service for the island. The contract the township had with the owners of the steamer Brockville, which for the past five years made two trips a week to Stella, expired last fall and a new agreement has not been signed as yet, and there is a chance that one will not be entered into.

Many of the islanders are of the opinion that the Council should purchase a ferry boat, which would run between Millhaven, on the main land, and the island. This boat, providing it was large enough, to make trips to Kingston each week, would be of great benefit to the islanders. It has also been suggested that a large scow be bought which would be towed by a motor boat and could be run between these two points.

The people who are anxious to put this scheme through claim that if a ferry boat were purchased the council would be able to get a grant from the Ontario Government toward the upkeep. It is stated that the ferry route would be considered a part of the good roads system, and the province would pay forty per cent. of the cost of maintaining the service. At the present time, it is understood that the council has a sum amounting to about $5,000, which could be used for the purchase, and the province would also pay its share of the purchase price.

It is claimed that the Napanee Board of Trade is anxious to see the township buy a ferry, as it thinks that if the islanders were landed at Millhaven it would mean that they would likely go to Napanee to do their shopping. The Kingston merchants do not figure that the islanders would go to Napanee, as they have been in the habit of shopping in Kingston for years, and the distance between Millhaven and Napanee is about the same as to Kingston.

A few years ago the Dominion government erected a large wharf at Millhaven, and there is sufficient water at the wharf for a good-sized steamer to land.

The distance between Amherst Island and the mainland is about two to three miles, and takes about twenty minutes for an ordinary motor boat to make the trip. At the present time all the mail is carried over the ice, and in the season of navigation it is taken over by motor boat.—Kingston Whig.

Radio.
Any make of Radio Set supplied in short time. Full stock of parts, batteries, loud speakers and tubes. BOYLE & SON, Radio Headquarters. 14-c

PERSONALS

(All our readers are cordially invited to hand in, or send in, any news they may have for this column).

Miss Teresa Mullaley, of Detroit, is visiting her brother, Dr. Mullaley, Centre Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Manson Stevens, Mr. Chas. Stevens and Mrs. Roy Root were in Peterborough on Monday attending the funeral of the late Mrs. Geo. Stevens.

Mrs. Dr. Hollis, Toronto, is visiting her father, Mr. John Hambly.

Mrs. A. E. Paul is visiting her daughter in Toronto.

Mr. Dick Madden, Rochester, N.Y., was renewing acquaintances in Napanee last week.

Mr. J. E. Robinson was in Montreal a few days last week.

Miss Edna Vankoughnett, who has been spending the past few months in Napanee, returned to Toronto on Sunday.

Right Rev. Dr. E. J. Bidwell was the guest of Mrs. F. F. Miller while in Napanee for the services in St. Mary Magdalene Church on Sunday.

Rev. Harold Young, B.A., B.D., was the guest of Rev. and Mrs. Tanton while in Napanee for Trinity Anniversary.

Mr. Wm. Leonard, Toronto, spent the week-end with friends in Napanee.

Miss Georgie Robinson will sing a solo at St. Mary Magdalene's Church next Sunday evening.

Mrs. Dr. Oldham, Yarker, spent a few days last week the guest of Mrs. A. W. Benjamin.

Mrs. Alf. Connolly, Yarker, was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. T. M. Galbraith a few days last week.

Miss Price, of the Robinson Co. staff, is spending a couple of weeks at Mountain Grove.

Mr. Will Caton is home from Halifax, N.S., to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Caton.

Mrs. Ivan Spencer returned from Kingston last week.

Mr. W. Purdy, Detroit, and Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Hepburn, Picton, were in Napanee for the funeral of the late Mrs. Kelly.

Mrs. F. S. Boyes is in Toronto for a couple of weeks the guest of Mrs. J. M. McIntosh.

Mr. and Mrs. John Miller, Darlington, Man., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Miller a few days last week.

Mr. Eugene Richardson, Belleville, who with his wife are guests of Mrs. Fred Richardson, is quite ill with pneumonia.

Mrs. Walker and Mrs. Johnston, Toronto, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Geale Daly over the week-end.

Mr. Roy White, Manager of the Standard Bank here, left on Thursday for Barrie.

Miss Helen Williams, Camden East, is visiting friends in Toronto.

Mr. Chas. J. Smith, Oshawa, spent the week-end in Napanee visiting his sisters, Mrs. Crossley and Mrs. J. L. Boyes.

Mrs. Richards, mother of Mrs. J. Geale Daly, celebrated her 94th birthday on Saturday last, and entertained a number of her friends to mark the occasion. Three of her daughters, Mrs. Daly, Napanee, and Mrs. Walker and Mrs. Johnston, of Toronto, were present with their mother.

Mrs. Lace, of Toronto, was the guest of Miss Edna Ashley; Mr. and Mrs. Byers and baby, Gananoque, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Doller, and Mr. and Mrs. Graham and family were guests of Dr. and Mrs. Galbraith on Sunday. The children of the late Dr. and Mrs. Leonard were all in Napanee for the dedication of the handsome Memorial Windows erected by the children in St. Mary Magdalene Church in memory of their parents.

BIRTHS

Lewis—At Richmond, on Tuesday, March 3rd, 1925, to Mr. and Mrs. Alex Lewis, a son.

McConnell—At Roblin, on Thursday, March 5th, 1925, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred McConnell, a daughter.

DEATHS

Huff—At Toronto, on Tuesday, March 6th, 1925, Thos. Huff, formerly of North Fredericksburgh, aged 73 years.

McAllister—At Toronto, on Saturday, March 7th, 1925, Miss McAllister.

Stone—At Flinton, on Tuesday, March 3rd, 1925, Opal Stone, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Stone, aged 12 years.

Trumpour—At Napanee, on Sunday, March 8th, 1925, Phoebe Trumpour, widow of the late Jacob Trumpour, aged 81 years, 2 months.

The new French Enamel White Paint is the greatest advance in paint manufacturing of recent years. Absolutely will not turn yellow. One coat covers where two are ordinarily required and it costs no more. Ask for a demonstration at WALLACE'S, Napanee, Agents.

CUSTOM HATCHING

THE M. B. MILLS CO.

are now ready to do your hatching in any quantity up to 2500 eggs at one time and **at a lower price than last year.** Why not let us hatch your chix, thus doing away with all work and worry. We have already had several hatches, our last one (mar. 5th) producing 155 fine healthy chix from 210 eggs set and **not one weakling.**

We also have on hand a large stock of Baby Chic feeds, feed troughs, water fonts, etc.

Let us do your hatching and secure for you the best results. Bring us your eggs and in 22 days we will have your chix ready to take home with the right feeds etc., to raise them satisfactorily.

We also have Incubators and Brooders for sale.

Come in and let us help you over your troubles.

Plant two blocks south of Post office. Phone 103. 15-b

Every Day is a day Going By

What thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might, and do not put off until to-morrow what should be done to-day, even be it true that you were born with a disposition to postpone, which you always taught yourself to believe was caution, but which you have since found out to be simply plain, old fashioned, easy-going procrastination, with a big P-R-O.

When you have a thing to do---do it and get it off your mind.

See to-day's new things at Robinson's.
Our Departments are all dressed in Spring array

A SUMMARY BY CABLE OF "CALLOT'S" SPRING OPENINGS IN PARIS, FRANCE

CALLOT

Callot places the waist line half way between hips and knees. On dresses she is featuring waist length sailor collars with pointed neck line and cravat hoods, pointed tunics, and half length flowing sleeves. All fulness is at the front. Backs are skin tight from the hips. Suits are shown with knee length jackets with self-fabric waistcoats, but in contrast to the skirt. Capes are featured in full and knee lengths in even, rounded line or pointed at back. Sleeves are very wide, and slit at bottom in ensemble coats and tailored dresses. Best colors for the street are ecru and brown, green and mauve in combination, and navy. Evening gowns are spangled and appear in every color of the rainbow. Quantities of Shantung are used in ensemble costumes.

COSTUME SLIPS SUPPLANT OLD-TIME UNDER-SKIRTS

SPECIAL BROADCLOTH VALUES, $1.95 EACH

The present vogue for one-piece dresses has re-introduced the princess or Costume Slip of former days. To conform with present requirements it is cut on slender, tubular lines, with opera top, straps over shoulders and shirred hips.

This Spring we purchased well-cut, neatly made, highly mercerized slips, very, very advantageously. At $1.95 each you may purchase them in shades of Navy, Black, White, Sand, Rose, Orchid, Cadet, Peach and Sand.

Broadcloth Bloomers in colors to match slips, in regular sizes are $1.75 pair.

We advise you to choose your requirements. Mail orders will be filled for these.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BE FITTED IN NEW SPRING CORSETS

Now, before you buy your new Spring Wardrobe, is the ideal time to choose your requirements in Corsets and Brassieres.

This season many new novelty and combination effects are being introduced for the first time. These newer ideas in advanced corsetry should be very important to you, as they greatly assist in the perfecting of your figure.

We stock only thoroughly dependable makes of Corsets and Brassieres, whose styles are thoroughly reliable, whose values are non-surpassable.

Our Corsetieres, who are thoroughly conversant with these newer ideas in corsetry, would welcome the opportunity of fitting you.

"HEAVY WEIGHT" CREPE-DE-CHINE OVER-WAISTS SPECIALLY PRICED AT $6.00 EACH

These are such garments as the average woman would choose to wear with her tailored SpringSuit. They are made from excellent heavy quality Crepe-de-chine in styles that come over the skirt, with band finish. Sleeves are cut in kimona style, whilethrough-out the various styles the neck-lines are invariably round, while fronts are artistically beaded.

Obtainable in shades of Crabapple, Grey, Jade, Powder, White, Sand, Cocoa, Navy and Black.

Sizes 36 to 44.

BRUSSELS RUGS MAKE EXCELLENT FLOOR COVERINGS NEW SPRING STOCKS ARE HERE

Manufacturers with a country-wide viewpoint tell us that the sale of Brussels Rugs have increased very much within the last few years.

Sales increased—because Brussels Rugs actually give the best value for your money. They wear, it's their reputation. They must wear, because they are made from extra fine, all wool yarns, closely woven. The dyes used are the best obtainable in the world today. These newer rugs feature the very last thoughts in patterns and color blending.

We are stocking Brussels in three qualities and in a splendid variety of sizes. Prices range from $13.75 to $60.00.

You must need new rugs this Spring. Come in and let our Carpet-man discuss your requirements with you.

A new shipment of fine blown Cut Glass Sherbets, the popular grape design. Very special price, 25c. each, $3.00 doz.

The popular new Goblets, perfectly plain, but of finest quality blown glass, only 30c. each, $3.50 doz.

Cut Glass Sherbet Plates, butterfly, wreath, grape and star cuttings, size 6 inch.

FASHION'S "SPRING SONG" IS ADMIRABLY EXPRESSED IN OUR ARTISTIC NEW COATS



"Collars," while not so imposing as former seasons, introduce many of the outstanding new features in Coat styles for Spring.

The Coat re-produced, exploits one of these newer collars. Usually they are made from the same material as the coat and are invariably ornamented with contrasting colorings—embroideries or bands of light-weight furs.

Sleeves continue to show variety of treatment with wide, medium and narrow openings at the wrist.

Our present assemblage of new Spring and Easter Coats offers you an extensive variety of material in a full complement of sizes and colors.

We invite you to visit our Coat Department to see and try on these exclusive new coats for yourself.

ONE THOUSAND YARDS OF GINGHAM GO ON SALE SATURDAY, MARCH 14TH, AT 10 A.M., FOR 25 CENTS PER YARD

We consider this a very unusual value at this price, so good is the quality of this Gingham. The patterns come in small and medium checks and in over-checks. The shades are Lavender, Green, Yellow, Blue, Rose, Henna and Black. All are good washing shades. This Gingham comes fully 32 inches wide.

Those who do home sewing should take advantage of this opportunity to purchase and to save. Buy Saturday.

SOMETHING NEW AND DIFFERENT—SHOWN FOR THE FIRST TIME

CHECK WOOL CREPE, $2.00 YD.

Each season a host of new fabrics are always shown. A new Wool Crepe in plain ground colors, with one inch check in rich colors to harmonize, is a new addition to our stock. Light in weight and very desirable for the new style of dress in vogue for the coming season. Shades shown are Black and White, Navy and White, Lanvin and Henna, French Blue and Yellow. This new fabric is now on display in our Dress Goods Department.

WOOLS FOR YOUR SPRING KNITTING

Silk and Wool, 1 oz. Balls, 35c.

Four ply Silk and Wool, in beautiful bright shades for Spring and Summer sweaters, and scarfs. Colors are Poppy, Camel, Capri, Mushroom, Canna, Mauve, Pekin, Light Blue, Pink, Black, White.

Four Ply 1 oz. Ball, 20c.

A fine, soft worsted yarn, full 1 oz. balls. Shades are Buff, Brown, Poppy, Rose, Maroon, Grey, Copen, Paddy Green, Navy, Black and White.

Iceland Wool, 30c. Ball.

Iceland Wool, for knitting scarfs. Shades are Maize, Helio, Blue, Pink, Camel, Grey, Black, Jade, White, 1 oz. ball.

Shetland Floss, 12½c. Ball.

Four ply 1 oz. ball, shades White, Pink, Sky, Cocoa, Lavender.

Bee Hive Wool, 30c. Skein.

Four ply, 1 oz. skeins. Colors are White, Black, two shades of Grey and Brown Heather mixtures.

LADIES' CHAMOISETTE GLOVES 59 CENTS PAIR

Washable Chamoisette Gloves, with two dome fastening at wrist, contrasting embroidered points. These gloves will give good satisfaction as to wear for an every day glove. Colors are Grey, Sand, Brown, and Black. Sizes 6 to 7½.

Quality, Service, Value.

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We close at 10 p.m. Saturdays. Other days at 5.30 p.m.